JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & Co. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,915—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st April,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Leedon	28th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	12th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	26th ,,
M.L. SOBRAON	7210	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Leedon	23rd ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	30th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,080.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 18th April 1900

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 19th April, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 25th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 19th April.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th April, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 2nd May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY:
MARKUR'S BUILDINGS,
Apollo Street, Fort

KARACHI:
Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

CLARETS

SHIPPED BY
P. DUBOIS & CO. BORDEAUX.

THE Wines offered by this Company are of guaranteed excellence. They are chosen with an especial view to their use in this Country and are consequently to be relied on as sound and genuine Wines.

		Ordinary Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Ordinary Rates. Pts. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Pts. Rs. a.
COTES ST. EULALIE	Per doz.	11 2	6 2	10 0	5 8
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	,,	13 0	7 0	11 8	6 4
BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux"	,,	13 0	7 0	11 8	6 4
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	,,	15 12	8 6	14 0	7 8
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour"	,,	19 0	10 0	17 0	9 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	,,	27 0	14 8	24 0	13 0
GRAVES (White Bordeaux)	,,	21 4	13 0	19 0	11 8
CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	,,	34 8	20 0	31 0	18 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet"	,,	42 8	23 8	38 0	21 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

MALARIA *vs.* NEMESIS.

NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC. In effect marvellous. The only Antidote for Ague, Influenza, Plague, &c., Preventative and Curative. Many lives saved. No body should be without it as Epidemic on. Per Bottle Re. 1.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.

St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam. For Lung and Throat Diseases. The Powerful Voice Tonic. Per Bottle Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces Instantaneously the original colour of the Hair. Per Case, Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON AND COMPANY,

ZOOMA MUSJID, 170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	,,	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	,,	0	12
SOUCHONG	,,	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887.

N. B. DANTRA & CO.,

TEA MERCHANTS,
23, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Established 1887.

GUN METAL GOODS.

PLAIN, MOIRE SILK, FANCY WROUGHT, SILVER STRIPED AND SET TURQUOISE.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES.
GUN METAL CIGAR CASES.
GUN METAL MATCH BOXES.
GUN METAL SOVEREIGN BOXES.
GUN METAL CIGAR CUTTERS.
GUN METAL CIGARETTE TUBES.
GUN METAL CIGAR TUBES.
GUN METAL CARD CASES.
GUN METAL MEMO BOOKS.
GUN METAL PENKNIVES.
GUN METAL PENCIL CASES.
GUN METAL SLEEVE LINKS.
GUN METAL WATCH CHAINS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,

HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.

NEW AGENTS WANTED.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,
MARKUR'S BUILDINGS,
Apollo Street, Fort.

KARACHI,
Bunder Road.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS. BRAN Supplied, &c.

GLIMPSES OF THE EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,
145-1, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 3 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

FOR HIGH CLASS INEXPENSIVE FURNITURE. ILLUSTRATIONS FREE.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK, Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room & bath-room per diem Rs 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person per diem Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons, per diem Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons, per diem Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
F. PELITI,
10-11 ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTT

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style ear furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company, will be CLOSED from the 21st April, to 5th May, (both days inclusive).

By Order.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 18th April, 1900.

AN ENTERTAINMENT

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE STEWARDS AT THE
R. M. S. "CHINA,"
BY KIND PERMISSION OF
CAPT. T. S. ANGUS,
AT THE
SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE
PRINCE'S DOCK.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY,
AT 9 P.M.

ADMISSION:
FRONT SEATS.............................One Rupee.
BACK SEATS ....Eight Annas.
FREE PASSES for SEAMEN may be OBTAINED at the INSTITUTE.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL UNION.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT,

in aid of the
BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND,
GIVEN BY
THE BOMBAY MUSICAL UNION,
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 24TH, AT 9 P.M.,
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE,
Kindly lent for the occasion free of charge
by the Lessee,
MR. C. P. KHATOW.

Tickets—Rs. 3, 2 and 1 at SOUNDY & Co., Ld., and at the door on the night of the performance.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture ......Le Diademe ... .Hermann.
ORCHESTRA, BOMBAY MUSICAL UNION.
2. Song ...."The Nightingale's Trill" Ganz.
Mrs. HORMUSJEE SERVAI.
3. Selection ......Marck's and Co.'s Crown Orchestral Pianoforte..
Introducing Piano, Harp, Zither, Banjo, Fife and Drum, Bugle, Bagpipe, MANDOLINE and CELLO.
Miss FLORENCE FERNS.
4. Song ...."Solveig's Song" ....Grieg.
Madlle PEDRAZA.
5. Violin Solo.....Selection ....
Signor LAGATTOLLA.
6. Song ...."Ever Free and Thoughtless Ever".....Verdi.
(La Traviata).
Miss PHEROZ K. N. KABRAJEE.
7. Comic Recitation.............Selected ....
Mr. BEN DE FREECE.

PART II.

1. Duet..............."Elfin Call" ....Stephen Glover.
Miss AVANBAI S. PATLOO.
Miss BANOOBAI S. GAZDAR.
Accompanied by MADLLE. PEREIRA.
2. Piano Solo...."Souvenir De Kiew" ...Schulhoff.
Miss MUNCHERSHA S. MEHTA.
3. Song ...."La Serenata ....Braga.
Miss PHEROZ K. N. KABRAJEE.
(Violin obligato) Signor LAGATTOLLA.
Accompaniment by Miss FLORENCE FERNS.
4. Recitation ...Selected.......................
Dr. JOHN POLLEN.
5. Piano Solo....."March, Tannhauser"...Wagner.
Miss FLORENCE FERNS.
6. Song..............."Stars of Normandie" ..Stephen Adams.
Miss H. N. MODI.
7. Selection........."Lucia De Lammermoor" ....Donizette.
ORCHESTRA, BOMBAY MUSICAL UNION.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR ...Professor N. LAGATTOLLA.

Crown Orchestral Pianoforte kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

Bechstein Grand Pianoforte kindly lent by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,

N. S. JAMSETJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 5 30 p.m..

Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS.

HAMMONDS and OTHER STANDARD TYPEWRITERS SOLD or taken on Commission Sale at 50 to 75 per cent. discount.

BOMBAY TYPEWRITING COMPANY,
14, Hornby Road, Fort.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, the Undersigned, have made over the good-will, outstandings and liabilities, of the BUSINESS carried on by me under the name and style of TYABJI & Co., at Bombay and Karachi, including the Agencies of the Karrachee Press Company, Limited, and the Khamgaum Ginning Company, Limited, to my son, Mr. Ali N. Tyabji, and that, I have RETIRED from the said business, as from the 30th day of September, 1899.

My said son, Ali N. Tyabji is now, the SOLE OWNER of the said business, and is alone responsible for the same.

NAJMUDIN TYABJI.

Bombay, 18th April, 1900.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI CONTRACT for two years (6th June, 1900, to the 5th June, 1902), of the Mhow Circle, comprising the Mhow Cantonment and 107 adjoining Villages of the Indore Durbar will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY, the 30th April, 1900, at 1 P.M., in the Office of the Superintendent of Abkari Revenue Mhow Cantonment.

Sealed Tenders for the above form addressed to the Assistant Agent Governor-General, Central India, Indore, will also be received and opened on the above date, but the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Tender.

Applications for the conditions of the Contract and other details should be made to the Superintendent of Abkari Revenue Mhow Cantonment.

E. LeMESURIER,
Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, C. I.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI CONTRACT for two years (6th. June, 1900, to the 5th June, 1902), of the Indore Circle, comprising the Indore City, Residency Bazar, and 114 adjoining Durbar Villages will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on FRIDAY, the 27th April, 1900, at 1 P.M., in the Indore Residency Court House.

Sealed Tenders for the above form addressed to the Assistant Agent Governor-General, Central India, Indore, will also be received and opened on the above day and hour, and the Undersigned does not bind himself in accept the highest or any other Tender.

Applications for the conditions of the Contract and other details should be made to the Mustazim of Sayer, Indore, in the Indore City.

E LeMESURIER,
Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, C. I.

GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

THE WINTER SESSION will begin on MONDAY, October 1st. Entrance SCHOLARSHIPS of the combined value of £410 are awarded annually in September, and numerous prizes and medals are open for competition by Students of the School. The Hospital contains accommodation for 644 beds, and arrangements are being made as rapidly as possible to place the entire number at the service of the sick poor by re-opening the Wards that have been closed for want of funds for the last 15 years.

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To augment the teaching of special subjects, Registrars and Tutors have been appointed in the Opthalmic and Obstetric Departments.

All Hospital appointments are open to Students without charge, and the holders of resident appointments are provided with board and lodging.

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The Dental School provides the full Curriculum required for the L. D. S., England.

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A Handbook of Information for those about to enter the medical profession will be forwarded on application.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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Bombay 1st February, 1900.

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EVERY INFORMATION
in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 6 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCY COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should send for the
COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS
issued as at 1st January 1900.
REVISED AND REDUCED RATES
AND
Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,50,00,000.

Claims Paid Over
NINETY-FIVE LAKHS
since the Company was Established in 1874.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

LOWEST SAFE RATES.
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee.
Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST. London, England.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1 Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Hamam Street, on THURSDAY the 19th April 1900, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the period ended 31st December 1899.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 10th April, 1900.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th April to 2nd May, 1900, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP BRASS AND COPPER.

THE AGENT is papared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P. M. (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1900, for the purchase of :—

Brass Scrap, Ts. 14 7-10 { Axle brasses (A-c-R)......Ts. 2-14 Cwts
Brass TUBES.............. „ 2-0 „
Brass Assorted .... „ 10-0 „

Copper Scrap Ts. 3 (Assorted) which can be seen on application to the Undersigned at General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized froms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender Form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender,

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th April, 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF STORES NOT FURTHER REQUIRED.

CONSISTING OF, IRON WATER PIPES, STEEL AXLES, GIRDERS, BOLTS, NUTS, RIVETS, COACH SCREWS, POINTS AND CROSSINGS,

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1900, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Undersigned.

TENDERS.—(a) These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned.

TERMS.— The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender Form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failue in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

(b) The material must be removed at once.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the Highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th April, 1900.

THE WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY.

CARLISLE CHAMBERS.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

WITH A VIEW to meet the increasing demand of Typists and Shorthand Writers in the Government Offices, Law Courts and various other Offices, and with a further view to widespread in this country the benefits these time saving arts actually confer, A SCHOOL OF TYPEWRITING AND SHORTHAND will be OPENED by the above Company in the spacious Offices they have secured, on and from the 1st day of May, 1900.

TYPEWRITING ON VARIOUS MACHINES taught by Experts within one month for a moderate fixed sum. Perfect efficiency guaranteed.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND taught by Experts on reasonable terms within 3 months.

STUDENTS after their course is finished, will be recommended for EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING WORK of all kinds done on special terms.

We have retained a Special Staff of Expert Typists for this purpose. Work done very neatly and promptly.

LEGAL matters, such as Briefs for Counsel, conveyancing and engrossments will be readily attended to by experts having experience in the legal line.

CIRCULARS addressed and despatched by contract. Terms on application. TYPEWRITERS AND ACCESSORIES supplied and repairs promptly executed. Our representative will call at any address on receipt of orders.

APPLY : TO THE MANAGER,
The WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING Co.
No. 57, Esplanade Road, First Floor.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the STANDARD FORMS, &c., for this Railway system for one year, commencing from the 1st July, 1900, and should be for all charges including delivery at the GORAKHPUR Railway Station.

2. Tenders will be received up to noon on the 28th May, 1900, and should be addressed to the AUDITOR of ACCOUNTS, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a sealed cover superscribed TENDERS for PRINTING.

3. All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the AGENT, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, at 11 a.m., on TUESDAY, the 29th May, 1900.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to himself the right to accept a portion or portions of Tenders.

5. Each Tender must be accompanied by Rupees One hundred in Government Currency Notes or by Postal Order as earnest money (Cheques will not be accepted) which will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his Tender.

6. The successful Tenderer will be required to execute a Bond and to give Security to the extent of 10 per cent. of the accepted Contract.

7. Tender Forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5, and all other information and terms may be had on application to

THE AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS,
B. & N.-W. Railway, Gorakhpur.
Gorakhpur, the 11th April, 1900.

RARE OPPORTUNITY

FOR THE RULING CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF INDIA.

HAVING fortunately secured the RARE and UNIQUE WORK on HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES of all Indian Princes, Nobles, Heroes, etc., etc., it is now offered FOR SALE. Mr. Craig of London says that 50 copies of the work were printed only for the Crowned Heads of Europe and Learned Societies in 1819 at Edinburgh. In 1888 at the Hardwicke sale a similar copy was sold for £75. The work is printed on parchment like paper, folio size. Superbly bound. In cased in a beautiful box with lock and key. No library in India, it is presumed, has got it. The Chiefs and the Premier Princes of India who have valuable and interesting libraries in their States will find the copy as an useful and valuable addition. The price including charges being only £60.

Orders are respectfully solicited at the earliest date possible, as it is presumed, it may be sold any time, by J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta, at the offers received. Present temporary address, Indore Residency.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,246 1-4
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	6 p.c.	80
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£571
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	—	205
Anglo-Indian	1,315	..	0	Nil	22
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs2	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	800	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs..	300
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	50.	dvdRs.50	1,775
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3.	475
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2.	600
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	585
Colaba Land & Mills	4,600	700	...	Rs. 10	370
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	360
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	690
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	320
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	315
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	630
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,800	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,220xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	200
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	400
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	475
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	130xd
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	400
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	690
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	400
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	..	dvdRs.82	57
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	165
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	20
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,700
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	5 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1700
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.					
Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	40
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs45	1425
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	170
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	2742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	585
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	550
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	725
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1803
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	185
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	245
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	180
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdR22½	535
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs20	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	25,
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	8400	50	all	dvdR-	
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	s1	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	4 pr. ct.	590-xd
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	477½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	1200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x1
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	2200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	165
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	2550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	72½
Breulse Cawnpor Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	180xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	125xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Bahuva Press Co., Ld.	1300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	42½
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	357½
Munmar M.	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	445
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	132½
Prince of Wales	100	500	100	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	300xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	585 1725
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	325
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	
Volkart	...	900	...	Rs 80	900

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 40m. Sun sets 6h. 18m. High water, 1-18m. 2-9a. Low water, 7-11m., 7-57a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Hummum Street, 4 p.m.
Volunteers Annual Prize Distribution, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Concert, Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, 8-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15.

EXTENSIVE THEFT.—Ahmed Habib, a dealer in grain and cloth, having his place of business at the Carnac Road, has reported to the police that, on Tuesday afternoon, he left the place giving the key of his safe to another merchant, but on his return, two hours later, he found a tin box, containing currency notes, of the value of about Rs. 7,000 to be missing.

THE PAREL MURDER CASE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Nowroji Manockji Fitter was charged by Inspector Brewin, with committing murder of one Bastin, a Madrasi woman, on Monday last. On the application of Superintendent Roberts the accused was remanded to jail, pending the conclusion of the coroner's inquest regarding the death of the deceased woman.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, &c., via Calcutta, per extra s.s. Umkazi, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Saturday.—With effect from the 19th instant an additional service to and from Mahableshwar will be introduced and continued till the end of the season. Mails from Bombay to connect with the additional service will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., on week days, and 6 p.m., on Sundays. Parcels will be received up to 5 p.m., on week days only.

THEFT BY A MAHOMEDAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Williamson prosecuted one Hussein Bux, a Mahomedan, on three different charges of theft. The evidence showed that on Tuesday morning the accused entered the shop of a Marwadi, named Lamba, at Khetwadi, and while the owner was washing his hands, he made off with a cash-box, containing about Rs. 4 in copper. He then visited the shop of one Ramdas Gopal and finding the shopkeeper absent removed from it another cash-box containing ten annas. The third shop he went to was that of a grocer, named Byram Merwan, and stole from there a copper pot, valued at Rs. 2-8. He was subsequently arrested. The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment on each charge.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. W. Legge, clerk on board the s.s. Assyria, was charged with assaulting and insulting Jose Antonio Nazareth, lately chief cook of that steamer. Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant stated that when the steamer was at Lamu, on the East African Coast, on the afternoon of the 25th March, defendant rushed at him and asked him the reason why a row was being created in the kitchen. He then caught hold of him by the neck, assaulted him, and dragged him to the captain. On the voyage to Bombay the accused frequently molested him. Mr. Sealy called Mr. Alexander Cole, chief officer of the Assyria, for the defence. Witness denied that any assault had been committed by the accused. The magistrate said that in addition to what Mr. Cole had stated it was strange that the complainant did not make any complaint either to the captain or the chief officer about his alleged grievances. He was not justified in preferring this charge. The accused was discharged.

A DISPUTED MARRIAGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Permanand Ishwardas, *alias* Benjamin Solomon, was charged by Komara, a Jewish girl, with cheating her and marrying her on false pretences. Mr. Dadyseth, barrister-at-law, prosecuted; while Mr. Velinkar, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence of the girl showed that they were married in July last. In September they went to Hyderabad, Sind, where the accused practised the rites of the Brahmo-Samaj. In December her mother came and she left with her. They went to the Fouzdar there to show that they had got no property with them belonging to the accused. They then came down to Bombay and instituted the proceedings. She had left her husband because he had compelled her to change her religion. Cross-examined, the witness said that the marriage rites were performed according to the Jewish rites including the "tabita" or purification by means of holy water. Her mother had been charged by the accused at Hyderabad with kidnapping her. Accused had also issued a summons against witness for restitution of conjugal rights. After that she came down to Bombay and filed the present complaint. She was unwilling to go to her husband's house. Further inquiry was adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	8	3	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	7	54
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	20	7	44
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	6	1	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	18	4	62
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	18	2	12
G Mahim and Worlee	15	5	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	32	51
Total	94	64	267
Total plague deaths to date	72,440	61,965	
Same date last year	110	70	193
Small-pox	7	8	
Cholera	5	0	

BANDRA.

There were 8 cases, and 9 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on the 17th instant.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government, during the week ending 6th April, were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	917	706
Karachi	409	283
District.		
Surat	6	5
Thana	110	95
Nasik	2	0
Poona (excluding City)	15	11
Satara	6	6
Sholapur	8	8
Ahmednagar	22	14
Kolaba	1	1
Ratnagiri	18	19
Belgaum	23	23
Dharwar	30	26
Karachi (excluding City)	6	6
Hyderabad (Sind)	8	6
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	23	13
Kolhapur	17	15
Cutch	447	370
Aden	43	45
Janjira	26	17
Total	2,157	1,683
Week ending March 30th	1,733	1,328
Total to date	384,809	301,872

Poona (including Cantonment,) Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Bijapur, Kanara, Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Baroda territory, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh and Bhor Savanur have been free during the week.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, always all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presided at an adjourned sitting of the Second Criminal Sessions yesterday morning.

THEFT OF A PURSE.

Luxmon Wittoo, an old offender, was charged with having, on the 20th February last, at the Dadar Market, committed the theft of a leather purse, containing Rs. 1-6-0, the property of one Shanker Gajanund. On a former occasion, the trial had to be adjourned owing to the absence of two witnesses for the defence, who could not then be found in Bombay. At the adjourned trial yesterday, one of the former jurors was absent, and another had to be called in his stead, and the enquiry was commenced *de novo*. The complainant stated that, on the 20th February last, while making purchases at the Dadar Market, he felt some one pull at his pocket. On looking round, he saw the prisoner running away and pursued him. He was arrested by a policeman with the purse in his hand. Prisoner called two witnesses in his defence, but they could say nothing in his favour. The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

There being no other case for trial, the Sessions were formally dissolved.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee presided at a sitting of the court.

RE EUSUFALLY SAMSOODIN.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE PRAGJI GOVINDJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, obtained the usual interim order.

RE MAHOMED MEHDI THARIA TOPAN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, obtained two months' extension of the interim order,

RE BALAJI ANANDRAO.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, obtained one month's extension of the interim order with leave to serve notices.

RE JAFFER BHIMJI.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, obtained leave to serve notices.

RE CHUNILAL PREMCHAND.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices. His Lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges :—Vincent Gillespie ; Yenku Apaji ; Chhotalal Pitamber Patel ; Nassarwanji Framji Chowksey ; Jogia Dhedia, and Jaithabhoy Pitamber.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

DACOITY AT DHARWAR.

IMPERATRIX VS. RUDRA BIN FAKIRAPPA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. J. C. Lord, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in December last, convicted the appellant of dacoity and sentenced him to transportation for life. Mr. M. B. Chaubal appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

In this case the appellant Rudra and two others were tried before Mr. Lord upon an amended charge for dacoity with murders. The reason of the amendment of the charge, Mr. Lord said, was that a man lost his life from a stab; and until the medical evidence was taken, it could not be seen whether the wound was one which was likely to cause death. As a matter of fact, it appeared from the medical evidence that the wound was not likely to cause death, and merely accelerated death from pneumonia. The case for the Crown was that the complainant was going with a wedding party from one village to another after sunset on 12th August last. He and other males were walking some ahead of the cart, and others behind it. When they reached the village of Taralghatt, all the men were behind the cart. When they had got a little further on, they heard shouts proceeding from the cart, ran up, and found the women in the cart being despoiled of their ornaments, &c., by a gang of dacoits. The complainant had with him a knife with which he rushed at accused No. 3 and stabbed him twice on the shoulder. He stabbed one or two other dacoites, and they left the cart when others of them returned shouting. A man named Fakira Shimpi had been stabbed in the chest by a dacoit; and with the help of a woman, went to the village and made a report to the patel. The dacoits got off with property in ornaments and clothes worth about Rs. 2,750. Accused No. 3 was the first to be arrested, and the complainant at once identified him. Some of the stolen property was found in his house. He was arrested, but escaped the same night and was recaptured, having been wounded again on the leg with a sword. Fakira Shimpi was found to be in a dangerous condition, and so his dying declaration was recorded. In it he named the appellant accused No. 1, as the man who had stabbed him. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 were also identified by the witnesses. Mr. Lord had no doubt upon the evidence that the complainant's party was attacked by the dacoits, and that all the elements of dacoity were present. No other hypothesis could account for Fakira Shimpi's death and Virbadrapa's wounds. The main question, Mr. Lord said, was as to the proof of the appellant being amongst the dacoits. Against the appellant and the third accused there was ample evidence in Mr. Lord's opinion. The case against No. 2 was weak, and he was acquitted and discharged. The appellant and accused No. 3 were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, reversed the conviction of and the sentence passed upon the appellant Rudra, acquitted him, and directed that he be set at liberty.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's judgment, said: The dacoity is alleged to have taken place on the evening of the 12th August and clothes and ornaments to the value of some Rs. 2,750 are said to have been stolen, of which a silver tolbandhi and a few clothes only have been recovered. Nothing, however, was found in the possession of the appellant, who was the accused No. 1 in the Session Court and he was convicted by the Sessions Judge solely because the latter saw no reason to distrust the dying declaration of Fakiria Shimpi and the deposition of witness No 1. The assessors were of opinion that he was not guilty. We think that the charge is not proved against him. The declaration of Fakiria Shimpi must be eliminated from the evidence. It was made on the 13th August, and Fakiria died on the 20th. The assistant surgeon, who made the post mortem examination has not been examined as a witness. The Sessions Judge says as to this : "The civil surgeon had to be asked to give his opinion upon the assistant surgeon's notes of the post mortem, this handwriting being proved by the compounder, because the assistant surgeon had gone on leave: the proceeding appeared to be somewhat objectionable, but under the circumstances was unavoidable. The opinion of the expert was, however, in favour of the defence, and the charge against the accused reduces itself naturally to one of dacoity alone." The civil surgeon says; "From those notes I find that the corpse had a wound in the right axilla. Also one of the ribs was fractured. From the report and the facts it contains I am certain that the cause of death was pneumonia. The pneumonia was aggravated by the injury, though not caused by it; the adhesions point to chronic lung disease, and I consider the man must have been ill before. From the notes I am of opinion that the wound was not such as would be likely, in the ordinary course of nature to cause death." No explanation is given as to how the opinion was formed that the pneumonia was aggravated by the injury, and there is nothing in the notes to support it. The cause of death is not mentioned in them. In the absence of evidence to prove that the death of Fakiria Shimpi was caused or accelerated by the wounds received at the dacoity, or that it was the transaction which resulted in his death, his declaration ought not to have been admitted into evidence. There remains only the statement of the complainant. The delay in naming the accused as one of the dacoits is such as to render the evidence of little value. The reason given for not telling the village officers, namely, that the complainant was a stranger and the dacoits were of the same village, as those officers, is not true, because the accused No. 1 was not an inhabitant of the same village as those officers. The further reason that he thought it better to mention all the names at one time is also untrue, because the accused No. 3 was then and there in the custody of the village officers and was named by the complainant. Besides, if he would not tell the village officers, there was no reason why he should not have told Fakiria Pinjar, Fakiria Kurbar, Shamava and Gadigyavva, and he gives none. The accused is an inhabitant of the same village as the complainant and was known to him before, and the fact that he did not mention his name at once throws great doubt upon his after identification, particularly when the witnesses 2 and 3 who were expectators or victims of the dacoity and who also knew the accused No. 1 before, say that they did not see him at it. Very little weight seems to have been attached to the evidence at the time, because we find that the house of the accused was not searched till the 18th and he was not arrested till the 19th.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of this Committee, held in the Corporation Hall yesterday, Mr. Mulji B. Barbaya presided. There were also present :—Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Fazalbhoy Vishram, Mr. S. D. Khote, Dr. Ismall Janmahomed, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. A. G. Viegas and the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoodla.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The Commissioner forwarded copy of the memorandum, dated 5th April, from the Health Officer regarding an analysis of the Bombay Water Supply for March 1900, with remarks on sewage and vegetable contamination.

Dr. Viegas drew attention to the fact mentioned in the statement and moved (1) that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Committee as to whether water pipes were lying in dangerous positions and if so the cost of removing them to an unobjectionable place ; (2) whether it is feasible to remove the trees at present near the Tansa Lake and the cost of doing ; (3) whether an outlet for the water could be made near the centre of the dam in the Tansa Lake and the cost thereof ; (4) whether filter No. 9 requires renewal and the cost thereof ; (5) whether any district or part of a district was supplied with unfiltered Tulsi water ; and (6) whether it is possible to so control the water-supply as to keep the mains constantly full.

The motion was not seconded.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed moved that the Commissioner be requested to favour the Standing Committee with his view in regard to the several points referred to in the report. This was duly seconded.

Dr. Katrak said the most important question was whether Tulsi water was being supplied unfiltered. He moved as an amendment that the Commissioner be requested to submit proposals and estimates for carrying into effect such of the points raised in the report as require immediate remedy, namely, whether the supply of Tulsi water can be stopped and whether filter No. 9 can be improved.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola suggested that it should be left to the Municipal Commissioner to say what works were urgent and to submit estimates for their execution so that they could be carried out at once.

The Commissioner : If you want my opinion now it is that there is no great urgency for any of these works.

Mr. Macdonald said it seemed impossible to find out where the mains and drains crossed each other unless they dug up the whole town. In the charts they had the pipes as first proposed but they had not got them as they were laid down. When the break occurred near Bellasis Road none of the engineers knew where the pipes were until they dug up the ground, and he would like to know how much of Bombay was going to be dug up in this way. Regarding the back suction it was a fact that the pipes were full of water under high pressure except in high places, but for that they had a remedy. This was to supply meters and the sooner it was done the better.

Mr. Katrak withdrew his amendment and Dr. Ismail's motion was then carried.

THE SECRETARY'S SALARY.

The Committee considered a letter from the Municipal solicitors on the subject of the salary to be paid to the acting secretary. The solicitors wrote that they considered the minimum salary of the acting incumbent was Rs. 700. The Act contemplated one secretary and one only and the permanent secretary while he happened to be absent on leave did not cease to be the secretary and consequently continued to be the person to whom the provisions of the Act applied. The minimum pay of the post was Rs. 700. The person acting for the permanent incumbent on leave was for the time being the secretary and where a salary of that kind was attached to a particular appointment they were not prepared to say that a person who held that appointment (though only as acting incumbent) was not entitled to that salary. He had to perform the same duties as the permanent incumbent and while so acting was subject to the same liabilities, restrictions and conditions as the permanent incumbent.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna it was resolved that the solicitors' letter be recorded and the Corporation be recommended to sanction a grant of Rs. 1,400 from surplus cash balance to meet the pay of the Acting Municipal Secretary in the absence of Mr. M. N. Wadia on privilege leave for two months.

THE FAMINE.

THE following reports have been submitted to Government by Mr. J. Mollison, Deputy Director of Agriculture, on the feasibility of using tilling implements which could be worked by human labour :—

"In reference to No. 1762 of 1900, dated 24th March, from the Chief Secretary to Government, Famine Department, I have the honour to say that the adaptation of ordinary tillage implements for manual power in view of the scarcity of bullock power next sowing season has already been under consideration by several district officers in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Mr. C. N. Seddon, when he was appointed Special Famine Officer, Kathiawar, was the first to ask my advice in the matter.

"It is risky to offer a definite opinion on a matter of this sort in the absence of a practical test. Light hand-ploughs are to some extent used after the rains begin in the steep upland lands of the Konkan for the cultivation of nagli, vari, harik, &c., but I do not see how these ploughs, or indeed any other native plough, can by any adaptation be worked by manual draft in the open plains. In the deep alluvial soils of Northern Gujarat, particularly in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Baroda territory, a light plough (the hal) is worked repeatedly every year in preparing the land for sowing. In these parts and in particular in Charoter villages there has been no great mortality amongst useful work cattle, and tillage operations will proceed much in the ordinary way next Kharif season.

"Throughout the Deccan and in Kathiawar and generally in black soil districts the land for ordinary kharif crops is not ploughed every year. It is often or ordinarily prepared for sowing at less expense by means of the common country harrow or scarifier called vakhar in the Deccan and karab or ramp in Gujarat. The effective working part of the implement is an iron blade, which is straight in the Deccan and 27 inches or more long and slightly curved in Gujarat and about 22 inches long. Two prongs or stays fitted into the head-piece of the harrow support the blade between them. At work the blade in the fair season scrapes the surface soil, fills the cracks with loosened soil and loosens the surface soil to a depth of about 1 inch. If worked in the rains after the soil has become moist it penetrates to a depth of 2 to 3 inches, and if used sufficiently prepares an excellent seed bed. The draft varies with the kind of soil, but is under no circumstances heavy. Ordinary sizes could, I believe, be drawn by four men or women, and in light soil, which is not wet, probably by two.

"The means of draft for oxen, which consists of a draft pole some 10 feet long and a neck yoke, must be modified for manual power. I suggest a pole four feet long and cross head-piece as handle. This would give a means of draft for two work people and also a means of guiding the implement accurately. The additional draft could be arranged for by means of a rope, say six feet long, attached to the body of the implement. A driver is required when bullocks are worked partly to drive and guide them, partly to guide the implement accurately, and by means of the guiding handle to lever the blade into the soil to increase its penetrative power. The 'driver' for a manual draft implement might for the latter purpose also be required. The driver would thus have a team of two 'wheelers,' one pulling on each side of the draft pole and two 'leaders' 'tracing' in front by means of a rope.

"If the people work hard, three acres could probably be covered in a day, but the land would require to be gone over three or four times to prepare a favourable seed bed. It would require a practical test to determine the best adjustment of draft pole for easiest draft. If the draft pole is pitched too high or too low, the cutting edge of the blade will not be presented against the soil properly for most effective work.

"The tillage implement used for weeding and interculture between the rows of growing crop is in Gujarat similar in construction on a smaller scale to the implements described above and can be adapted for manual draft precisely as already described.

"Ordinary seed drills vary in size and slightly in construction in different districts and sow from 2 to 6 rows at a time. A light drill sowing 2 or 3 rows could, I believe, be drawn easily by four men and sow four acres in a long working day. The draft would be much heavier in wet sticky black soil than in lighter freer working soil. The means of draft for manual power should be arranged precisely as described for the harrow. The implements mentioned are the only implements necessary to prepare a field for sowing the seed and for interculturing and weeding the growing crop.

"I am arranging to have a Gujarat set of implements adapted for manual draft, and if practical difficulties present themselves likely to interfere with the effective working of these implements, I will report the matter to Government at once. I do not anticipate such difficulties: in fact I do not for a moment believe that a Deccan or Gujarat cultivator of ordinary intelligence requires an object lesson to teach him how to apply manual draft to his tillage implements.

"Bullock carts were very quickly replaced by hand carts in Ahmedabad when the carters' cattle died.

"In continuation of my No. 277 of 30th March, I have the honour to say that in adapting a set of Gujarat tillage implements for manual power, it has been found necessary to have them constructed somewhat lighter than those ordinarily worked by bullocks. I find also that the draft pole must be longer than the 4-feet length which I proposed, and the cross-head piece as handle should be made adjustable at several places on the draft pole to suit men or labourers of different heights."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Troid, 2,075 tons, Captain A A Sundley, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Obra, 3,496 tons, Captain Geo Brown, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinur, 1,935 tons Captain W S Corran, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,436 tons, Captain F J Cruess, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Moulmein, 4th April, via Colombo, with a cargo of rice.

THE s s Zaida, 2,883 tons, Captain C Hugill, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 7th April, via Colombo and Tuticorin, with a general cargo, and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Secundra, 1,675 tons, Captain W W Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 17th March via coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mr W Grant and 2½ deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Rajputana 1,311 tons, Captain G A Shipherd, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers Mr Hajee Mahomed Fagan, Col T F Ross, Miss Paterson, Mr M Naught, Revd H Blackwood, and 9 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 970 tons, Captain J MacLean, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers, Mnotion Noor, Messrs Abdool Mahier, Mahomed Shunlam, Yussuff, Abdool Rehman, Mahomed Ebrahim and Son, Saide B Mahomed, Abdoola Tamer, Abdool Mahsin Soolib, Esmail Mumbark Ebram bin Mahomed, Abdool Kagig, Ebrahim, Syed Hossan, Mr R M C Rebells, Mr J Miller, Mr Abdool Reman Saleh, Mr Goolam Hoosein Methovay, Mr C Henry and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 18.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		T Y Greet			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		do			Turret-ship
Magdala		do			Turret-ship
Plassy		do			Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coats			Do
Dalhousie		Vines	Wet Basin		R I M S
H M S Pigeon		de Satgi			Royal Navy
Amra	171	Steuart			M M & Co
Rajpootana	1312	Shepherd			M M & Co
Hermcd	830	Olsen			R Stewart & Co
Assyria	969	MacLean			M M & Co
Nizam	2041	Elliott			T M & Co
Elax	2612	Baker			W & A G & Co
El-Guse	139	Keagan			
Nerbudda	1961	Brown			M M & Co
Pekin	3957	Hayward			P & O Co
Hambleton	1952	Gully			M M & Co
St. Nenian	1938	Ramsay			M M & Co
Canara	1215	Hutchison			M M & Co
Troid	2075	Sanbe			M M & Co
Gaekwar	4202	Peterkin			M M & Co
Bezwada	3212	Peck			M M & Co
Dragoman	2214	Waters			M M & Co
Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	Clan Forbes	1561	Ondy	Madras	18-4	F Muir & Co
K	Ancona	3142	Coates	Mauritius	25-4	H Cassum
L	Peters	401	Fedler			F Heyer
M	Bhundara	2214	Repairing			M M & Co
N	Raventhaler	1813	Freeden	Hamburg	19-4	Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
	Mahanadi	547	Budroo	G Port	19-4	Shprd & Co
	Kaveri	5r3	Ahmed	Bhownsger	19-4	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Singapore	2431	Pizzarello	Genoa	26-4	F Baldovino
2	Socotra	3269	Hide	China	20-4	P & O Co
3	F Ferdinand	3400	Morovich	Trieste	18-4	A L S N Co
5	Laju	1246	Broodhead	London	21-4	K N & Co
6	Zaida	2883	Hugill			M M & Co
7	Carthage	2893	London	Aden	28-4	P & C Co
12	China	4178	Angus	London	21-4	P & O Co
13	Dwarka	759	Livingstone	Karachi	20-4	M M & Co
16	Bisagno	1509	Magazine	China	21-4	F Baldovino

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra ....762 Russell ....Karachi.... 24-4 M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Ormidale..........3560 tons gross ....W & A G & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
18	Zaida s	Hugill	Rangoon, April 7.
	Chupra s	Cruess	Moulmein, April 4.
	Secundra s	Allen	Calcutta, March 17.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	F. Ferdinand s	Morovich	Trieste.
	Clan Forbes s	Ody	Vizagapatam.
	Hambleton s	Galley	Calcutta.
	St. Ninian s	Ramsay	Calcutta.
	H. M. S. Assaye	Cootes	Muscat.
	Obra s	Brown	Rangoon.
	Kohinoor s	Corran	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Rajpootana, Shepherd, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Assyria, MacLean, for Persian Gulf.
„ Troid, Sundby, for Calcutta.

The steamer Zaida, entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bohemia s—14 cases tobacco, C Julalbhoy and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Socotra s—60 cases provision, confectionery, &c., Kavasjee Ruttonjee and Son ; 37 cases provision, D Dadabhoy ; 73 cases wines, D Cowasjee.

China s—50 casks ale, 25 cases cheese and 118 cases wines Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 61 cases provision, &c, K N Antia ; 9 cases medicine, Vulubjee Bhicca and Co ; 8 cases toilet requisites and medicines, Madon Sons and Co ; 8 cases medicine, &c, M T Madon and Co ; 100 bales papers, John Dickinson and Co ; 12 cases medicine, C Odhowjee ; 15 cases ham, bacon and cheese, D Dadabhoy ; 60 cases provision, confectionery, &c, F Rustomjee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Raventhaler s—1,019 cases window glass, T Fbramjee ; 22 cases candles, A Shaik Adum ; 257 cases window glass, A. Noorbhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

China s—1 hogshead claret and 21 cases rum, B Smyth and Co. Singapore s—120 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy ; 70 cases brandy J Nowrojee ; 315 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Ampheirite s—10 cases glass bangles, F R Papa and Co.

FROM VENICE.

China s—101 cases condensed milk, A A Guffoor and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th April, 1900.

1. The undermentioned have passed the Examination laid down in Army Regulations India Vol IX paras 117 and 151 and obtained certificates of Proficiency :—Lieut C P R Young, Bts M C Johnson and J W Osborn, Gurs S Burgess, O M P Clyne, A J Herbert, and E Perkins.

2. Leave of absence have been granted to the undermentioned men as stated against their names :—Gr A Beniston, 6 months from 21st inst ; and Gr P Martin, 8 months from 1st May 1900.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th April, 1900.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize distribution will take place at the Town Hall, at 9 p.m., to-day (Thursday) the 19th instant.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their Prize Lists and Prizes.

The Bombay Volunteer (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association Prizes will be distributed at the same time.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (Red or White).

For N C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Khaki Caps.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

SATURDAY'S PROGRAMME.

Yacht's handicap race to start at 3-20 p.m.

Course—From Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock and round Committee Vessel, leaving all of them to starboard ; round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port and back to finish at Committee Vessel.

Ship's boats (any rig) handicap race—Start at 3-45. Course No. 1.

'Tomtit' class race to start at 4 o'clock. Course No. 1.

Entries for all the above races close at noon on Friday.

AGA KHAN JOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The Tournament this year will take place in the week commencing Monday, 28th May. Entries close on Saturday, 10th May. Entrance subscription Rs. 5. The winners are entitled to hold the Cup for one year in India. Entries should be sent in as soon as possible to the undersigned.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

WORTH NOTICING

REPAIRS & ACCURATE ADJUSTMENTS

Of Theodolites, Nautical, Astronomical and Optical Instruments.

ELECTRO-PLATING

In all its branches has been recognised to be our specialities, and no other firm on this side is up to date able to challenge our firm in the above branches.

C. JOST & Co.,

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

PIANOS.

MAHABLESHWAR. SEASON.

MARCKS and Co, Ld., have pleasure in stating that they are making Special arrangements for the DELIVERY of PIANOS on HIRE at MAHABLESHWAR at Specially Low Rates.

ERARD,
Grands and Uprights.

BLUTHNER,
Grands and Uprights.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
Grands, Squares. and Uprights.

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MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST ARRIVED.

CHUBB'S PATENT CASH BOXES.
CHUBB'S PATENT DEED BOXES.
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CHUBB'S PATENT PAPER BOXES.
CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS AND PADLOCKS.

As limited number of the above GOODS has been received, we request our Customers to apply early to save disappointment.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.

37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our clientele of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

Opposite Bombay Club.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 18.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£101 3-8 plus 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4—1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£111 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Govt Securities	£64 1-8 "
Bar Silver in London	27 5-16—1-16 "
New York	59 1-2—1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·20—1
New York	4·87 1-2 unchanged
Discount Bank of England	4 per cent. unchanged
" Short London Bills	4 1-8 per cent. "
" Indian Bank Bills	4 per cent. "

£150,000 withdrawn from Bank of England. Arrivals—Waddon, Braunfels.

EXCHANGE opened steady again this morning without change from yesterday, 1s. 3 31-32d. Telegraphic being available in one direction, Credits being offered at 1s. 4 3-64d., but refused. 1s. 4 7-32d. being the best rate at which Banks would buy, ready or forward, and at which some were placed.

Bank Telegraphic ready	1s. 3 15-16d.
Do. May to Dec.	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand ready	1s. 3 31-32d.
Do. May to Dec.	1s. 4d.
3 Months' sight credits ready and forward	1s. 4 7-32d.
3 Months' sight Francs	1·70 1-2
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong do.	Rs. 143 1-2
Japan do.	Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 96 1-2 for ready and Rs. 96 3-8 for 30th April declining during the day to Rs. 96 5-16 for the Settlement owing to weaker advices from Calcutta.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Manockji Petit S. and W. Co.'s Shares have improved to Rs. 1,700, while in Press Shares Mofussil have improved to Rs. 357 1-2 and New Indian Cotton to Rs. 132 1-2.

FREIGHTS.—Two steamers are reported fixed by dealers at 17s. 6d. for one picked port and 18s. for two picked ports including Hamburg.

The market keeps quiet.

COALS.—A large business is reported to-day in Muir's Navigation for May at Rs. 15 and June at Rs. 14. Bird's Navigation has been sold for next year at Rs. 13-8-0, and a line of Seebpore for May was put through at Rs 15-8-0.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY.—There is little or nothing doing with no change in rates which are firmly held.

CASTORSEED.—The market keeps firm and there is a good enquiry for ready at Rs. 38-4-0. April-May is quoted at Rs. 39.

LINSEED is firm for "bold" for which there is a good enquiry at Rs. 8-8-6 against Rs. 8-9-0 asked by sellers. Small grain is easier at Rs. 8-4-0.

RAPESEED.—The market is firm with business passing at yesterday's rates.

POPPYSEED.—Business is reported in a quieter market at Rs. 7-14-0 ready.

LINSEED.—London quotes 49s 6d., or 1s. per quarter lower than last quotation of 12th inst., for Dunkirk, April-May, with business done at the rate, the tone of the market being flat.

WHEAT afloat for U. K. 3,200,000 qrs.

COTTON.—Market quiet and prices a Rupee lower. What enquiry there is is chiefly from exporters and about 1,000 bales have been taken on their account. The local mills are scarcely in the market. Contracts are also easier. New Crops are quieter at Rs. 2 less than yesterday with nothing doing.

Bengal Fine ready 220.	May 215.	Jan. (1901) 170.	
" F. G.	"	215	
Broach Fine	"	237	
" Good	"	232	March (1901) 200
Bhow. Good	"	225	

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats dull. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Exports 500 bales. Imports 12,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 16-32d. plus 1-16 Arrivals closed quiet.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

April	April-May	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5·25	5·22	5·14	4·34	4·24
plus 1-64	plus 1-64	plus 1-64	plus 1-64	plus 1-64

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	5,000	bales.
Exports to Great Britain	12,000	"
Do Continent	19,000	"
Mid-Uplands	9 7-8	unchanged.
Futures, month of July	9·41	— 10
do do October	8·12	— 2
Total visible supply	2,800,000	bales.
do do of which East Indian	49,000	"
do Stock in London	3,000	"
do Quantity in sight	8,270,000	"

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	199
Barsee and Nuggur	76
Berar	344
Total Oomras	619
Dhollera	83
Compta and Dharwar	862
Westerns	536
Bengals	270
Total	2,370

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday:—

	cwts.
Wheat	14,927
Linseed	10,359
Rapeseed	11,789
Gingellyseed	931
Poppyseed	3,916
Groundnuts	...
Castorseed	1,534
Rice	67,683
Myrabollams	3,876

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownugger	4 24-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	111
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 1-8
Bar Silver	27 5-16

The sum of about £1,50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Purnea, left here on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, left here this evening.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matiana left here daybefore yesterday evening, homewards.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The Clan Line steamer Macfadyen arrived here day before yesterday morning.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 18.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. "Shanghai" (Extra) left here for Bombay this morning.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. India sailed from Karachi on the morning of the 18th instant and is expected at Bombay on the 20th instant at noon.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Urano, from Shanghai, sailed from Singapore for Bombay on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

The same Company's s. s. Silesia, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 17th instant.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended, 31st March 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,07,000	4,55,000	7,000	5,69,000
Or per mile of Railway	65	277	4	346
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	13,33,039	58,31,697	62,293	72,27,029
Total for 13 weeks	14,40,039	62,86,697	69,293	77,96,029
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,15,877	3,00,038	4,054	4,20,019
Per mile of Ry do.	69	176	3	251
Total to corresponding date do.	16,29,829	44,19,584	82,604	61,32,017

Increase for the week ......Rs. 1,48,981
Do. to date ...... " 16,64,012

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.]

DEATH.

OUSELEY—April 11, at Debra Dun, N W P. Colonel Ralph Ouseley, Retired List Indian Army, in his 72nd year.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁎ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1900.

THE latest news from Bloemfontein is that on the 16th instant horses continued to arrive in great numbers. It is added that they are in low condition, that they require nursing, and that the mortality among them is great. Unfortunately we are not told whether these animals are brought from the United Kingdom, from South America, the Western Ranches, or Australasia. Some ten days ago, it was announced that 20,000 horses from Buenos Ayres, New Orleans and the Australian Colonies would arrive in May to replace the horses killed or broken down. The information, such as it is, confirms what we have ascertained from private sources in South Africa that the real cause of the long, mysterious pause was the breaking down of the horses of the cavalry, of the mounted infantry and of the transport. It did not escape observation that General French's Cavalry which was sent out from Bloemfontein to give a helping hand to General Broadwood's Brigade, returned immediately to Bloemfontein without being able to do anything to recover the guns or follow up the Boer force, which well-nigh annihilated Broadwood at the water-works. The effort to traverse the twenty miles between Bloemfontein and the site of the ambush was beyond the powers of the cavalry. The horses were used up in the continuous marching to turn the flank of the enemy at Magersfontein and relieve Kimberley, followed by still longer marches, in a well-nigh waterless country, deficient in fodder, to intercept or overtake Cronje's force and bring it to bay at Paardeberg. Under any circumstances this immense *tour de force* would have told heavily even upon seasoned horses. As a matter of fact the horses of the cavalry and the mounted infantry were by no means seasoned, or even, in the ordinary sense, fit. They were, for the most part, sent up-country directly they were landed after a voyage of some three weeks' duration in overcrowded transport ships. They were English horses, never accustomed to roughing it, and requiring regular food and the customary daily routine of English cavalry stables to keep in condition. A change from the English climate to the South African veldt with its alternations of tropical heat and the piercing cold night winds of the uplands was too severe without some preparation. However, the orders for immediate advance had to be, and were, obeyed.

General Clery, we understand, foreseeing what would be the inevitable result of hurrying the newly-arrived horses into the field before they had recovered from the voyage, determined that none of the regiments belonging to his division should move until they were fit. It is a fact that the other regiments, having accomplished sensational marches, broke down hopelessly, and it became necessary to replace the horses. Long before the relief of Kimberley, and the heading off of Cronje, the failure of the horses to answer to the call, became only too evident. Lord Methuen, in his march to the Modder, directed the 12th Lancers, to follow up the retreating enemy. The reply was that the horses were so exhausted they could not move, a reply which was perfectly in accordance with the facts, but deprived Colonel Gough of the command of his regiment an indignity that will be the subject of a military inquiry. It happened on more than one occasion that the cavalry failed to convert a defeat into a rout, or even to follow up a retiring enemy. We now know the reason why. The horses were unable to stand the strain. Will the 20,000 horses on their way to South Africa be any improvement on those that have gone before? It will be in their favour that they are horses bred on the Pampas in Texas, and in the Australian Colonies. They are unbroken and unmanageable except to the rough-rider; they will have to recover from the effects of a three-weeks' voyage, and then some time must needs elapse before they are able to take their place in the ranks. The statement that the horses now arriving at head-quarters in the Orange Free State in great numbers, are in low condition and require nursing, the mortality among them being considerable forbids us to hope that the unbroken colts from South America and the Western States will stand the racket better than those that have gone before them.

The special correspondent of the "Times" at Capetown, examining the British and Boer military systems, enumerates among the difficulties which we have to encounter "the natural conditions of warfare in South Africa, the enormous area of operations, the lack of provisions, and the scarcity of water." The inference is that to level up to the Boer military system, our cavalry must be able to cover an enormous area of operations, and take the lack of provisions and the scarcity of water as all in the day's work. The military expert, writing in *Blackwood*, on Lord Roberts's tactics to enclose Cronje, says:—"Our cavalry tried to charge on several occasions, but the horses were knocked up, and the Boers were allowed to escape. Had the cavalry division made a slightly more extended circle, it is probable that the General's plan would have succeeded. Now that we have a cavalry division numbering some 6,000, the question, of where the horses are to come from, and how we are to feed them when we have got them, becomes paramount, as it always is in South Africa. It was one of the paradoxes of the country where every one rides that neither hay nor oats is possible: the nearest approach to the latter is oat-hay, the oats and the straw—so many bundles, a shilling, as if it were asparagus—and the supply is not unlimited. Mealies, the only alternative, do not suit English horses, who will not eat them, and if they do, they are apt to droop. It was a sad and too frequent sight in the Zulu War to see those big sixteen-hand chargers, the King's Dragoon Guards stand gaunt skeletons, with their legs apart, and poor wistful eyes, watching the troop trot by. . . Then the climate is so deadly; horse-sickness, pink-eye, attack country-breds as well as imported. The worst time is autumn. Day after day, your horse has carried you, feeds well, and has done easy work: then no sooner is the saddle off, than he lies down, foams at the mouth, swells like a cask and is dead." The reviewer, who has seen service in South Africa, is amused when the amateur strategist suggests that we should land an army at Lorenzo Marques, and march at once on Pretoria. The belt of fly-country intervening in that region would put an end to every horse or mule. This authority comforts us with the statement that winter would put tactics and strategy on our side, while it will divorce the Boer from his pony, there being then no grass on the veldt.

WIDELY different views of the progress of the war are taken by critics and officers interested, and, of course, it is unlikely they will ever see alike. Lord Wolseley, speaking at the United Service Institution, the other day, declared there was great reason for satisfaction at the manner in which the war has been conducted. Lord Roberts, judging from his despatches, summarised this morning, thinks there is not. He roundly censures everyone concerned in the affair at Spion Kop. General Buller praises those who took part in it except General Warren and Lord Roberts shifts the blame from General Warren to General Buller, giving credit only to the soldiers. The affair took place in the third week in January. Spion Kop was regarded as the enemy's salient, and General Warren proposed to take it. The Boer position was on the apex of the mountain and General Woodgate was sent against them. The feat is recorded as one of the most brilliant in the history of British arms. The enemy poured a continuous fire on our men as they ascended the steep heights, but they succeeded in driving them off headlong. General Woodgate was wounded and the chief command devolved upon Colonel Thorneycroft, who having ascertained that the losses had been great and it was improbable that he would be able to hold the hill without reinforcements decided to abandon the position. During the following night he retreated only to find that the reinforcements he had wanted had completed half their journey towards him. It was, however, too late to turn back, for the Boers had already re-occupied the heights. There it was that a loss of fourteen hundred men in killed, wounded and prisoners had been sustained for absolutely no benefit. General Buller in his telegraphic despatch, wired: "Colonel Thorneycroft was the officer who ordered the retirement from Spion Kop. It is due to him to say that I believe his personal gallantry saved a difficult situation early on the 24th, and that under a loss of at least forty per cent. he directed the defence with conspicuous courage and ability throughout the day. No blame whatever for the withdrawal is, in my opinion, attributable to him; and I think his conduct throughout was admirable." Lord Roberts, however, does not endorse General Buller's opinion. He admits the personal valour, but says that his assumption of responsibility in ordering the withdrawal was wholly inexcusable. At the same time he does not lose sight of the only palliation possible—General Warren should have visited Spion Kop himself. But he did not and, if as Lord Roberts says the plan of operations was hazy, we scarcely see how Colonel Thorneycroft can be greatly blamed; for when they set out he could know nothing of what was in the minds of his superiors. They do not seem themselves to have known what they were going to do. There was a want of organisation and system. Unfortunately he moved too soon. To Colonel Thorneycroft is debited the withdrawal; the absence of any plan of operations to General Warren, and the blame for not seeing that he had due to General Buller. Lord Roberts is sparing of no one whom he believes to have failed and it will not be a matter of surprise if others follow the unfortunate General Gatacre back to their native land.

ACCORDING to the testimony of Mrs. Alice Praed, a spiritualistic medium of Melbourne, the garb of heavenly beings seems to be pleasingly varied. In fact, fashion appears to rule as much among the celestial throng as among the poor, vain inhabitants of this sublunary sphere. We are indebted for the information to the fact that Mrs. Praed was recently tried before the Melbourne Criminal Court for obtaining money and goods by false pretences from another lady, named Mrs. Catherine Parry. The story told in court by Mrs. Parry was an extraordinary one, and but for the amazing credulity it displayed, would be highly amusing. Mrs. Praed pretended to hold intercourse with the spirits of Mrs. Parry's departed children, and also introduced "St. Anthony" and the "Mother of God." The interesting feature of this communion with the spirits, was that they all seemed to be anxious to bestow the blessings of this world's goods upon the "medium" at the expense of Mrs. Parry. The first spirit that came was that of one of Mrs. Parry's daughters. It spake with the voice of the medium, introducing itself with the remark, "I am your daughter, Cissy." It said, still speaking by the mouth of Mrs. Praed, that she was very pleased that her mother had chosen the latter as a medium as she was "a very pure medium." She told her mother to be very kind to Mrs. Praed and to give her something as she was very poor. When questioned on the subject, the spirit informed her through the mouth of the medium that the best present was a grey silk dress, as that was the colour of the robes Mrs. Parry's daughter wore in heaven. Mrs. Parry obeyed this spiritual direction. At the next sitting the spirit of another daughter told Mrs. Parry that she had got into a part of heaven where black was the only wear. This, of course, was the preliminary to a suggestion that the medium should also wear black, and Mrs. Parry bought her another dress as a present from "her spirit daughter Polly." Mrs. Parry's obedience in these matters placed her on such good terms with the spirit world that she got a message from no less a personage than the ascetic St. Anthony, of course, through the medium, to repeat her visit to Mrs. Praed. He said he had a message from the Mother of God, but she could not talk to Mrs. Parry until the medium was clothed entirely in pure white. St. Anthony, the whilom misogynist and scorner of vanities, had apparently changed his ideas about feminine fripperies, for he told the lady to get some things for the medium, and she bought for the latter a white tea-gown, a silk petticoat, a white underpetticoat, white stockings and the best of under-clothing. A special day was fixed for Mrs. Praed to wear this glorious raiment and for Mrs. Parry to meet the Mother of God. Said Mrs. Parry in her evidence, "Mrs. Praed went into a trance and the Mother of God came. She told me that was the first time she had spoken to anybody for 500 years." "Had she any practical suggestions," asked the Judge. "Yes. She said Mrs. Praed was to leave that place. She was to have a special room and I was to get everything for it. The voice told me to get a carpet, a suite of furniture, a mirror and a fender and fire irons, as well as curtains, vases and lots of other things." It is, perhaps, unnecessary to remark that this descent into the practical details of house furnishing entirely upset the gravity of the court. But this was not all. When Mrs. Parry went to the new house, she was ordered by the same spirit to complete its equipment by providing half a ton of coal, half a ton of wood and a brass name-plate for the door. Thereafter the credulous lady went regularly every week for several months and paid the medium £1 a week, besides giving her more presents on the suggestion of the spirits of St. Anthony and others. She also made a will in favour of Mrs. Praed in accordance with another direction given by the Mother of God, and transferred certain property. Mrs. Parry was an unsophisticated believer in spiritualism and apparently took in all as gospel until another lady intervened and cleared her vision. The whole case, as reported in the Melbourne papers, is an astounding story of the ease with which not very clever trickery may impose upon a simple-minded faith in the supernatural. It is interesting to know, however, that the spirit of Mrs. Praed, the successful medium, is at present in sore travail. She has been sentenced to six months' hard labour.

THE true effect of the rain which fell recently can be best understood by a reference to the numbers on relief. There are now 5,112,704 persons dependent on the State for existence, these figures indicating an increase of over 26,000. This number, however, is not nearly so great as is usual, and it may be inferred that the rain enabled a number of people to do a certain amount of work in preparing land for the coming monsoon. The downpour, slight though it was, did good in Bombay and Sind, there being a decrease of nearly 16,000 on relief, but this was more than nullified by an increase of 25,000 in Native States in Bombay Presidency. Special grants have recently been made for Bijapur district and Thar and Parkar, while additional works of well-sinking and road-making were opened in the Northern districts. There still exists great difficulties in regard to feeding cattle, and the mortality among stock is very high. Arrangements have just been completed for procuring 4,000 tons of hay for the affected districts from the Central Provinces. Distress is not keen in Madras, but the fact that 3,000 additional persons sought relief shows that scarcity is spreading. Bengal is happily without famine, and agriculturists' prospects in this part of the Empire are bright, while in North-Western Provinces rain has been plentiful in due season, and little scarcity prevails throughout that vast Province. The Punjab was also visited by good rainfall, and it is hoped standing crops in unirrigated districts may improve. The prospects of crops on irrigated areas are reported to be good; more rain is urgently needed for the extra spring crops. Fodder is becoming scarcer, and consequently the condition of cattle is deteriorating. Fodder and water are generally scarce in Central Provinces, where the mahua crop is disappointing. In the Raipur district there was an increase of 24,000 on relief, but small reductions occurred in other parts. Assam has got nothing to complain of regarding the weather, which is seasonable. In Coorg the recent showers have improved water and fodder supply and prospects, but these two necessities are inadequate in Berar and Hyderabad. Distress decreased in the Rajputana States, and in Central India there was a gratifying decrease of 17,000, but prices remain steadily high. Kashmir has been visited by a heavy fall of snow, which is unprecedented for this time of the year, and it will injuriously affect the fruit and mustard crops.

HER MAJESTY'S torpedo gun-boat Assaye, Commander O. U. Coates, sailed yesterday morning for Muscat.

MAJOR-GENERAL ELLIOT, Inspector-General of Cavalry, shortly proceeds to Kashmir on 90 days' privilege leave.

A PROPOSAL is under consideration for the training of petty officers and drivers of the transport service at veterinary colleges.

MAJOR-GENERAL MCLEOD, Commanding the Bangalore district, is granted 60 days' privilege leave from the 23rd April.

LIEUTENANT TYRRELL, R. A., formerly A.-D.-C. to Sir William Lockhart, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp on the Viceroy's Personal Staff.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Sunday was 165 The fresh cases of plague reported numbered 43, and 41 deaths from the same cause were reported.

CAPTAIN KNAPP, Commandant No. 7 (Bengal Mountain) Battery, now in the Tochi Valley, is appointed Brigade-Major to General Tyler, Inspector-General of Artillery, in India.

MR. DREW will hold charge of the Eastern Bengal State Railway when Colonel Constable proceeds on furlough directly. It is not yet settled who succeeds permanently as Manager of the line.

THE consideration of the proposals made by the recent Committee regarding the regulations for admission of gentlemen to the Indian army reserve of officers has been deferred for the present.

THE imports of gold into India still continue unusually high, and Government need apparently have no anxiety about its supply of sovereigns, in spite of the 400,000 or so that have been issued to the public.

A CONTEMPORARY says that Mr. Walker, Deputy Commissioner of Khandwa, in the Central Provinces, was out-shooting last Monday near the village of Pomalwaddy, when he bagged no fewer than four tigers.

MAJOR REID, Assistant Judge Advocate General, 7th Circle, Rangoon, will act as Deputy Judge Advocate General, Bengal Command, while Colonel Wilson is officiating as 1st Deputy Secretary in the Military Department.

IT has been decided that all claims for ordinary pensions, wound pensions, etc., that may arise out of the war in South Africa on account of any officers and men of the Indian Army who proceeded to South Africa shall be preferred against the Home Government.

As regards the coinage of sovereigns in India Mr Barton from the Melbourne Mint is taking Bombay on his way home and will inspect the local Mint there. He will afterwards report to the Home authorities as to the existing means of coining new Indian sovereigns.

COLONEL UPCOTT, Commanding the Simla Volunteers, has resigned the Colonelcy of the regiment, and Major Abbott, R. E., will, it is understood, succeed him. Captain Onslow, Bedfordshire Regiment, succeeds Captain Stares, as Adjutant. The latter has been suffering from a severe illness for several weeks.

ORDERS have been passed under which the stations of Jacobabad, Thana and Malegaon are no longer to have native infantry detachments. The company of the 19th Bombay Infantry at Jacobabad will rejoin its regimental headquarters at Hyderabad (Sind), the 7th Bombay Lancers remaining as the local garrison. The Company of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers at Thana will go to Bombay, and Company 8th, Bombay Infantry at Malegaon to Ahmednagar.

DURING the past two weeks plague has abated considerably in all infected parts of the Patna District. For the week ending the 14th the total number of plague deaths in the district was 1,500, as compared with 2,000 for the previous week and 2,350 for the week before that. In Barh, where the disease first broke out and raged more furiously than in any other part of the district, several days during the fortnight showed no deaths at all. In Behar the daily average number of deaths has dropped from 14 to seven.

A MONGHYR correspondent writes that at a meeting on Saturday it was decided to form a committee to look after the health of the town. The Sub-Judge presided, and the non-official element was strongly represented. The committee began work Tuesday. On Saturday there were six seizures and three deaths, next day there were reports of seven new cases and two deaths at the plague hospital. Some of these cases are from extreme points in the town, and cannot be connected with the original point where plague first broke out.

THE following changes will take place in the Telegraph Department: Mr. Kirk, on return from leave early next month, will take up his permanent post of Director of Traffic, Mr. Hutchinson, who is now officiating for him, proceeding on one year's furlough on May 22nd, and Mr. Brind becoming Superintendent of Traffic in Calcutta, Mr. Larkins, Director of Construction, will take six months' leave in May, Mr. Gompertz officiating, and Mr. Foord, Superintendent of the Madras Division, joining the Director-General's Office for Construction.

MESSRS. THOMAS AND COMPANY publish in connection with their annual review of the Calcutta tea market an extremely interesting chart of the distribution of the Indian tea crop throughout the world. The most remarkable feature of the past season has been the growth of the North American trade, which increased by nearly 100 per cent. The figures for the last decade are an astonishing record of successful business enterprise. In 1890-1 North America took 133,290lbs of Indian tea. There was a substantial increase the next year, and then a drop of a hundred thousand pounds. But since that date the trade has grown by leaps and bounds, until in 1898-99 it had reached 3, 32,027lbs., while in the present year no less than 6,101,685lbs. have been disposed of. In Australia and New Zealand, too, the sale of Indian teas has largely increased, the figures for the last two years being 6,293,950lbs. and 8,229190lbs. respectively. It is satisfactory to learn that the prospects of the coming season, so far as the Calcutta trade is concerned, are also considered good.

THE Naval authorities in Acheen are trying Bengal coal. The coal from the Ombilien Mines in Sumatra has fallen short, and supplies of cheaper fuel are now sought. The enquiry is naturally made why coal from Dutch Borneo has not been resorted to.

HITHERTO the Russian calendar (old style) has been twelve days behind that of the rest of Europe, but, as they observed 1,900 as a leap year, and accordingly had a 29th of February, this distance has now increased to thirteen days, our 14th of March being the Russian 1st of March.

IN a private letter, Mr. Mortimer Meope says that he was one of the first into Kimberley after General French. He has made great progress with his forthcoming South African Exhibition. He has painted Mr. Rhodes in his armchair at the Kimberley Club, Prince Francis of Teck, and General and Mrs. Cronje. He is unable to speak in flattering terms of the latter couple, though he amusingly describes poor old Mrs. Cronje as being in such a hurry to depart from the English camp that she left her back hair in the tent; this was at once eagerly seized upon by some enterprising Tommy, and distributed in locks to those desirous of retaining some memory of the fair lady.

ANOTHER part of the New English Dictionary, better known, perhaps, as the Oxford Dictionary, will be published shortly bringing the work as far as the verb Infer. It is interesting to compare the rapid rate of progress which Messrs. Murray and Bradley are making with this truly national undertaking with the dilatoriness of the French Academy in preparing their new French dictionary. The work of the Academy was begun eighty years ago, and, although it is less voluminous than its English rival, it has as yet only reached as far as the letter "C." A member of the original committee, who expressed a hope that he might live to see the end of letter "G," has been slumbering peacefully in his grave for fifty years past.

As to who was the author of the word "teetotal" (writes a correspondent), perhaps Mr. Joseph Livesey's own words on the subject will be interesting. Just before his death, Mr. Livesey, who was the chief of the famous seven men of Preston, said "Up to the memorable evening when the word dropped from Richard Turner's lips, we had to phrase, the principle of abstinance from drink as well as we could. It should be remembered that at that time there was great contention between two parties one insisting upon a pledge of abstinance from spirits only, and moderation in fermented liquors, the other upon total abstinance from both. Richard Turner belonged to the latter party, and in a fervid speech declared in the temperance hall at Preston (the old cockpit), about September, 1833, after his usual fashion, that nothing but the te-te-total would do. I remember well crying out 'That shall be the name,' amid great cheering in the meeting. Witnesses say that along with this I patted him on the shoulder; but this I do not remember. When Duky used this word, it was intended to affirm that moderation in beer and wine was delusive, and that nothing but the teetotal—that is, entire, abstinence from all kinds of liquor—would do. It has been said that the term was a Lancashire provincialism, but of that no satisfactory evidence has ever been given. It has also been attributed to his habit of stuttering, which is a decided mistake. The truth is that duky was never at a loss for a word."

THE other night pedestrians in the Blackfriars-road were witnesses of a more than usually martial demonstration. A band of thirty or forty urchins marched gaily down from the direction of the Bridge, headed by a drummer, who beat out defiance from the end of a dismantled biscuit tin, slung round his shoulders by piece of rope. He wore a round military cap, and was aproned with a Union Jack. The old soldier in the poem shoulder, his crutch to show how fields were won. These young ones shouldered anything that might even remotely suggest warlike weapons—from the homely broomstick to the wooden sword, sharpened to a deadly point. We were to learn later what the somewhat bedraggled and woe-begone appearance of the crowd had suggested—that this was a Boer commando in hopeless headlong flight. Two hundred yards behind came Roberts and his gallant army in hot pursuit. Roberts apparently was the man with the drum—another biscuit tin, and right bravely did he sound the charge. To right and left were his staff, aiding his efforts by the help of two long tin trumpets, while behind, as gaily caparisoned as the fleeing enemy, and curveting and prancing and champing at the bit "like the real thing," came what one must suppose were French's cavalry. Spurred on by the cacophonous inspiration of the beaten drum and the trumpets blare, they dashed in pursuit of the foe. Would he be brought to a stand? Would they make a frontal attack, and pay the penalty? We could not wait to see. But Roberts was there, and there was probably no cause for anxiety.

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE SPION KOP DESPATCHES.

SEVERE CRITICISM BY LORD ROBERTS.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The despatches from General Buller and General Warren, regarding the action at Spion Kop, together with the covering despatch by Lord Roberts have been gazetted.

Lord Roberts, after observing that the plan of operations was not very clearly described, says he regrets to state that Colonel Thorneycroft's assumption of responsibility and authority in ordering the withdrawal was wholly inexcusable. At the same time he mentions his very gallant behaviour throughout the day.

Lord Roberts regrets that General Warren, knowing that the position was critical, did not visit Spion Kop, and concurs with General Buller that it was want of organisation and system which acted most unfavorably on the defence. He agrees with General Buller that this attempt to relieve Ladysmith, which was well devised, ought to have succeeded, and its failure was partly due to the difficulties of the ground and the commanding positions held by the enemy, probably also to errors of judgment and a want of administrative capacity on the part of General Warren.

But whatever faults General Warren may have committed, the failure must also be ascribed to the disinclination of the Commander-in-Chief to assert his authority and see that what he thought best was done.

Lord Roberts adds that the gratifying feature of the despatches is the admirable behaviour of the troops engaged.

The "Times" in an article to-day refers to the great services which are being rendered by Lord Roberts in exposing impartially and severely the costly errors and omissions in high quarters.

[When Spion Kop was taken it was only held by a small picket of the enemy, who were surprised, probably expecting our left to attack. However, owing to their wonderful mobility the remainder of the hill was soon held in force. Had it been possible it might have been advantageous to push forward during the three hours of daylight when the mountain was covered with thick mist, and so to secure the whole hill top. As it was, at 8 o clock, the force was in a very cramped position near the point of the triangular tableland. The men had dug trenches during the night, but unfortunately, owing to the darkness these were very badly situated and afforded little shelter against the heavy fire poured in by the Boers, who arrived in large numbers when the mist cleared. The Boers had at least one gun on the hill itself, a Maxim Nordenfelt, and probably had altogether six guns playing on the hill. Their marksmen were scattered singly in large numbers all over the hill lying behind rocks on part of the top, occupied the highest point of the hill, but not the flat, the rather hogbacked sides and northern slope of which were raked by the Boer fire. The fiercest fighting was from 8 to 11, during parts of which time our men were nearly forced off the hill. However, after our guns had located and temporarily silenced the enemy's guns, fresh reinforcements arrived and any danger of losing the hill seemed over. Unfortunately, General Woodgate and his aide-de-camp were both wounded. The command devolved on the senior officer, Colonel Thorneycroft. During the rest of the day more reinforcements continued arriving, and, as there was no room for the very large force on the hill to manœuvre, this made the loss of life greater without increasing the security of the position. Colonel Thorneycroft therefore decided to withdraw certain regiments after dark. Meanwhile, preparations for securing the rest of the hill either that night or next day were progressing below. Guns were on their way, and engineers were ordered up to supervise the making of better entrenchments. At 8-30 Colonel Thorneycroft, who was then in command, was unaware that guns and engineers were coming, and decided that the hill was untenable. Accordingly he ordered a general retirement. This lasted all night, and was most orderly. The hill was deliberately evacuated because it was considered untenable in face of the fire to which there was no means of replying.]

BRITISH ADVANCE TO RELIEVE WEPENER.

THE ATTACK WEAKENING.

A Reuter's despatch from Maseru, dated Monday, says that Boer scouts report the approach of a British relieving force for Wepener from Reddersburg and Rouxville.

The majority of the Boers, the despatch adds, are in favor of raising the siege. Commandant Olivier, however, is reluctant to move, while there is a chance of capturing Colonel Dalgetty, who is, however, determined to hold the position.

APRIL 18.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, yesterday, says that our force at Wepener is still surrounded, but it is reported the enemy are attacking in a very half-hearted way and are becoming anxious about their communications.

Our forces are approaching Wepener from two directions, viz., under General Rundle, via Reddersburg, and under General Brabant with General Hart supporting, via Rouxville.

On the re-occupation of Rouxville on the 15th the Boers retired.

General Brabant made some important arrests.

Violent rainstorms have interfered with these columns, but, it is to be hoped, Lord Roberts says, that they will soon make their presence decidedly felt.

A "Times" despatch from Jammesberg, dated the 15th inst., states that the enemy tried on Friday last to rush Dalgetty's left front, but fell back after an hour's fighting, Brabant's Horse giving them a warm reception.

The attack is apparently weakening.

THE SIEGE OF WEPENER.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Reuter in a despatch from Maseru, dated Tuesday, says it is reported that five of the enemy's guns at Wepener are disabled, and that the leaders are still disputing.

MAFEKING.

Mafeking was all well on the 11th inst.

LANDING OF FORCES AT BEIRA.

APRIL 17.

Three transports arrived at Beira on the 14th instant, with a force of the Australian Bushmen's Corps who have been landed there.

Twenty-two more transports are expected at Beira during the month.

FIGHTING IN CAPE COLONY.

APRIL 18.

General Settle reports from Kenhardt on the 14th instant, that 200 Transvaalers made a determined attack on the 13th at Depaspoort, in which we had three casualties. The enemy's loss must have been heavy.

[The suppression of the rebels in Cape Colony does not seem by any means to be so near accomplishment as was reported. It was stated three weeks ago that Kenhardt would be occupied without opposition, the rebels having completely dispersed. General Settle in his advance on that town met with no opposition, but an Upington official reported next day that the rebel leader Steenkamp, with fully 800 armed followers, was in Upington when he left. They were armed mostly with Martini rifles and had sufficient ammunition to make one good fight. Steenkamp, he said, advised the rebels at Kenhardt to disband. The rebels were entrenched, and apparently intended to make a stand.]

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF COMMANDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 18.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires under date London, 17th inst. :—

Under the re-arrangement which Lord Roberts notified to the War Office, the British Force in South Africa will be organised as follows :—

Cavalry Division—Lieutenant-General French, Commanding.

Four Cape Brigades, under Major-Generals, Porter (Carabineers), Broadwood (12th Lancers), Gordon (17th Lancers), and Dickson.

Three Natal Brigades, under Major-Generals Burn-Murdoch, Brocklehurst and Dundonald.

Mounted Division, under General Ian Hamilton, with Colonels Hutton and Ridley as Brigadiers.

The Eleven Infantry Divisions will be under the following :—

First Division—Lord Methuen with Colonels Douglas and Paget (Scots Guards) as Brigadiers.

Second Division—Lieutenant-General Clery with Major-General Hildyard and Colonel Cooper (Dublins) as Brigadiers.

Third Division—Major-General Pole-Carew with Colonels Allen and W. G. Knox as Brigadiers.

Fourth Division—Lieutenant-General Lyttelton with Colonel Kitchener (West Yorkshires) and F. Howard as Brigadiers.

Fifth Division—Lieutenant-General Warren, with Major-Generals J. T. Coke and A. S. Wynne as Brigadiers.

Sixth Division—Lieutenant-General Kelly-Kenny, with Major-Generals R. A Clements and A. G. Wavell as Brigadiers.

Seventh Division—Lieutenant-General Tucker, with Major-Generals J. G. Maxwell and C. T. Knox, as Brigadiers.

Eighth Division—Lieutenant-General Rundle, with Major-Generals B. B. Campbell and J. E. Boyes, as Brigadiers.

Ninth Division.—Lieutenant-General Colvillе with Major-General Hector Macdonald in command of the Highland Brigade, and Brigadier-General Smith Dorrien.

The Command of the Tenth Division is vacant, but the Brigadiers are Major-Generals A. F. Hart and G. Barton.

Eleventh Division—Lieutenant-General Archibald-Hunter, with Major-Generals Jones (Scots Guards) and Stephenson (Essex) as Brigadiers.

Colonial Division—Major-General Brabant.

GENERAL WHITE IN ENGLAND.

THE BOER RAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

An "Indian Daily News" telegram, dated London, 17th April, says that since his return to England, General White has been besieged by interviewers. It is reported that he refuses to say anything with reference Mr. Winston Churchill's statement that he complained of attempts to supersede him. General White intends to deal with the matter in another way. He has stated that it is most mischievous that anyone should refer to the relations between the War Office and himself.

The "Times" censures the appointment of the young Duke of Marlborough as an Assistant Military Secretary to Lord Roberts. The Duke has had only 2 1-2 years service with the Yeomanry and the appointment savours badly of nepotism.

Mr. Winston Churchill, wiring from Bloemfontein to the "Morning Post," states that it is his belief that the Boer raid to the south-east of the Orange Free State was largely dictated by food considerations. Their lines of communication are being intercepted all over the country and they are in imminent danger of being starved out.

CASUALTIES IN THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

The following casualties are reported to have occurred in the Indian Contingent in South Africa :—

2nd Gordons—Private R. Grieve, of dysentery ; and Sergeant G. Cruickshank, of enteric ; 19th Hussars—Private P. Mannion, of enteric ; 1st Gloucesters—Private W. Tracey, of dysentery ; 1st Devonshires—Private W. Clotworthy, of dysentery ; 2nd King's Royal Rifles—Sergeant L. Hobson, of enteric ; 21st Battery—Gunner F. Coptcourt, of dysentery ; 1st Devonshires—Private G. Kingham, of diarrhœa.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

HER MAJESTY IN IRELAND.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Her Majesty the Queen has declined an invitation to visit Belfast, her reason being that the fatigue might undo all the benefit she has already derived from the change of air.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

Lord Scarsdale, the father of Lord Curzon, has issued an appeal to the people of Derbyshire on behalf of the Indian Famine Fund and has announced his intention of opening Kedleston Hall for public inspection, charging a small fee for the benefit of the Famine Fund.

AFFAIRS IN ASHANTI.

Two hundred and fifty Houssas have left Lagos for the Gold Coast.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

H. M. S. Magpie, according to a Reuter's despatch from Accra, has landed a force of bluejackets at Cape Coast Castle, relieving the force of Houssas already on the way to Kumasi, and more follow.

RELATIONS BETWEEN AMERICA AND TURKEY CRITICAL.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 18.

The relations between the United States and Turkey are critical owing to the Sultan's failure to indemnify American missionaries.

It is probable that Mr. Hay, the Secretary of State, will send to the Turkish Minister his passport.

THE BOMBAY-HOWRAH MAIL ACCIDENT.

GOVERNMENT REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

The Government Inspector's report on the accident to the Bombay-Howrah mail train between Dabhaura and Bargarh, which occurred in March last, is published. The Committee of Inquiry comprised Messrs. Huddleston, Browne, Beyts, Campbell, Monk, Smith and Moyle-sherer. The committee find that the general condition of the road was not responsible for the accident while the evidence is insufficient to show whether the gang of workmen who were engaged about the spot actually did more than they allege they were doing, namely, repacking the line. The report goes on to show that the condition of line was defective, the sleepers being a very poor lot of 135 out of 360 immediately preceding the point of derailment. In twelve the spikes were loose and many of them can be pulled out by hand, while apart from this for a line used by express trains there was also an unduly high proportion defective. In other respects the sleepers, however, were well packed and the line at point of derailment was straight.

The Government Inspector adds that though the sleepering was decidedly defective, the condition of road was not such as to account for the derailment. He goes on to say that from the position of vehicles after the accident, and from the evidence he thinks there is little doubt that the engine was the first vehicle to leave the road, and that whatever was the cause of derailment it was encountered at the place where the gang was working. What the gang was doing on the approach of the train, however, there is no means of knowing.

In a separate minute on the report the senior Government Inspector states that while from the evidence a positive opinion cannot be arrived at, he thinks it more than probable that at the point where the engine lurched over, the line not being equally packed on both sides, the lurch caused the rails to spread and led to derailment. The fact, he adds, of the gang men keeping to their work till the engine was almost upon them supports the supposition that the packing at this point had not been sufficiently carried out.

THE AKYAB PORT OFFICE.

The Government of India have approved the appointment of Commander St. John, R. I. M., as Port Officer at Akyab, and of Lieutenant Marsack as officiating Port Officer, Bassein.

ENGINEERS WANTED.

There is a number of openings just now for young Royal Engineers in the India State railway traffic department.

MILITARY NEWS.

Brigadier-General Lugard, Commanding the Southern District, proceeds on two months' leave to-day.

Major-General Waterfield has assumed the command of the forces of the Punjab.

NOTES FROM KATHIAWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

FOR some time there has occurred nothing of importance to communicate to the public except that in the week before last the news of the birth of a son to the Rani of the Thakore Saheb of Palitana transported with joy the entire Shravak community of this place, who hold the Thakore Saheb in esteem because of the boon he conferred on the community on his accession to the gadi by removing a thousand and one hardships to which the Jain pilgrims to the sacred hill of the Satruja were subjected in the times of the late Chief on the plea of pilgrim and other taxes which all have been most generously commuted into an annual lump payment of Rs. 15,000 from Sheth Anandji Kalianji. Sheth Jasunghbhai Hathising, a prominent member of the managing committee of the Bank of Anandji Kalianji (which means the Bank managing the funds acquired by religious donations by the Shravak community collectively), celebrated the event with eclat. The sheth distributed sugar amongst his friends and members of the community as also to the poor. Sheth Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai, the leading member of the community wired their congratulations to the Thakore Saheb Sir Mansinghji, K.C.S.I., on this auspicious event. The Jains, contemplate sending an address to the Chief who is the suzerain lord of their most sacred place and some of them mean to honor him with presents of the customary dress of honor to the infant future Chief and suzerain of the Setruja.

The heat for the last four days has been intense and people would find it uncomfortable to work in the middle of the day.

DAMAUN NEWS.

FROM Thursday to Monday, writes our correspondent, there was only one death from plague at Lower Damaun, the victim being a Mahomedan of Katheria, where there had been no case since the 14th March last.—All the Christians who had removed to mandwas erected on the sea-shore near the British bungalow have now returned to their houses in Lower Damaun. The Banias and Brahmins who went to mandwas in Chokdi and the carpenters and durjis who were permitted to erect mandwas in one of the gardens of Mr. Damaunwala, have fixed Chaiter Vad 5th as the auspicious day to return to their respective houses.—The Administrator of Damaun Mr. Geraldo Eugenio Germano de Spinola who had gone to Goa owing to illness returned here and took charge of his duties from Mr. Cyprian who was acting for him.—Mr. Diogenes Mascarenhas, the President of the defunct Municipal Corporation, accompanied by Dr. John Money and Mr. Emiliano Fernandes, two of the members, attended at the Municipal office on the 16th instant, and gave over charge of account-books and cash in their possession belonging to the Municipality, to Mr. Coutinho, the President of the new Corporation, who has called the first meeting this (17th) afternoon.—It is reported that owing to complications at Delagoa Bay and the attitude of the Boers, his Excellency Colonel Machado, the Governor-General of Portuguese-India, who had considerable experience in Portuguese Africa having held high office there, has been ordered to proceed to Lourenco Marques and has left Goa in the steamer Safari belonging to the German East Africa Line. Speculation is rife among the people here, many of whom have landed property and firms in Lourenco Marques, as to the result of the Boers' ultimatum to Portugal, and some people who are either perverse by nature or do not see where their bread is buttered and have been gloating over the British reverses in the beginning of the War, are pouring vituperations on the British, while others who are of calm and sober sentiments and who do not view matters impassionably, desire that the British and Portuguese nations will remain as friendly as they have been for a long time and will make common cause in putting down the insolence of the Boers.

DEATH FROM CHOLERA.

AT the St. George's Hospital, yesterday, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest on the body of Luise George, aged thirty-six years. The deceased was the wife of Albert George, whose death was the subject of another inquiry by the coroner, on Monday last. The husband and wife, as already reported, had lately arrived in Bombay from Mauritius, and were staying in a house, at Mody Street, Fort. The first witness examined by the coroner was Ernest Hadrian Coutts who related the circumstances under which the deceased and her husband had suddenly taken ill. Mr. Arthur Victor Marshall, Assistant Surgeon in medical charge of the St. George's Hospital, was then examined. He deposed that the deceased Luise George was brought to the hospital by a police jamadar, at 6 p.m., on Monday last. She was then in a collapsed condition, and her extremities were bathed in cold perspiration. She was not vomiting, but complained of cramps in her legs and severe pain in the abdomen. She subsequently vomited. On Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, her temperature rose from subnormal to 103·4 to 104°. She sank gradually and died at 7 o'clock in the evening. Witness said that from the history and symptoms of the case he formed the opinion that the cause of death was cholera. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

WAR SONGS.

AROUND THE STUDIOS.

MR. F. R. BENSON AT THE LYCEUM.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

THE sailors who fought so gallantly for us at Ladysmith will very speedily be here, and will, it is hoped, march, the first of a long succession of victorious troops, through London. The question will therefore now become urgent with bandmasters and others, with what music are they to be received. "See the Conquering Hero" of course suggests itself, despite the incongruity of describing the sturdy British tar as a "God-like youth," a term in which Dr. Morell, in Handel's day, apostrophised first Joshua and afterwards Judas Maccabæus. When some of the British regiments returned to London from Waterloo, they marched to the tune of the triumphal march from the finale to the first act of Handel's Italian opera, "Scipione," which is still known as the "Guards' March." Indeed, the Grenadiers firmly believe that the "Royal Guards' March" (which exists also in a chorus, "Brave Boys, prepare") was originally composed for them, and was afterwards introduced into the opera. It is curious that the present war has produced no patriotic songs likely to be taken into general use. Mr. Kipling's ditty appeals to charity rather than to patriotism : while not one of the many hundreds of other war songs which have been issued during the past six months seems to have been accepted by the public. Other wars have been prolific of songs. "Hurrah for the Red, White, and Blue !" arose out of the conflict in the Crimea ; while "Rule, Britannia !" the first eight notes in which, according to Richard Wagner, "typify the British character," first came into popularity in the Jacobite wars. Mr. F. G. Edwards has, by the way, unearthed a curious German version of "Rule, Britannia !" the only known copy of which is in Mr. Cumming's possession.

The Germans immortalised the "Wacht am Rhein" during the Franco-German war ; while the French made the Marseillaise famous during the Revolution, and "Partant pour la Syrie" during the later Napoleonic wars. "Tramp, tramp" (afterwards an Irish hymn), "Stonewall Jackson," "Marching thro Georgia," and others date from the Confederate Rebellion; and "Yankee Doodle" (perhaps more or less identical with "Lucy Locket lost her Pocket"), though really much older, is historically associated with the American Revolution. Many of our sailors "Chanties" (now, it is said, replaced in the F'scle by music-hall songs), date from our naval wars with France. So far, however, as the present Boer war is concerned, no poet or musician (and the poet in such cases is often the more important partner) seems yet to have seized the public ear.

The principal vocalists for the Birmingham Musical Festival have now been chosen, although some other engagements are still pending. Mr. Lloyd, who will also sing at the Hereford Festival, will, at Birmingham, bid farewell to the English musical festivals, at which for so many years he has been so prominent a figure. His farewell of Leeds he took last Tuesday amid a scene of great enthusiasm. Besides Mr. Lloyd, the Birmingham Festival artists include Mr. Ben Davies, Mr. Andrew Black, Madame Albani, Miss Clara Butt, and Miss Ada Crossley. There is every reason to hope that Mr. Taylor's Haiwatha will be included in the Birmingham programme.

The Carl Rosa Company has now again been reorganized, and a new "Carl Rosa Company (Limited)," was registered on the 19th inst. The latest enterprise, the first three directors of which are Mr. Hasluck, Mr. Friend (the acting manager), and Mr. W. Van Noorden (one of the conductors), will take over the old company, and will carry on business with a capital of £5,000 in £1 shares.

Work at the studios seems by all accounts very backward. It is true that the receiving days at Burlington House fall most opportunely this year, giving the utmost possible time, and nearly a week later than last year. Show Sunday for the outsiders will be the 1st, and for the members the 8th of April. But, indeed, there is not much important work in hand, and the forecast is on the whole for a dull Academy. There will be many portraits and many landscapes, but comparatively few great subject pictures. These cost thought and time and money more than the public would imagine. Models have to be engaged and paid, costumes to be looked up, accessories to be verified, and then there are the chances the picture will not be sold. An increased income-tax is likely to absorb some of the marginal savings that might be applicable to art, and there is the French Exhibiton to unsettle the buyer. On the whole, painters who have a big subject thought out, or even well forward on the canvas, are likely to hold back and trust to a more fortunate year. But the younger men may fill the gap. Artists now work so much out of London, sending their pictures in direct from the country, that it is year after year more difficult to forecast the Academy. Thirty years ago, and even later, Kensington and St. John's wood were suburbs, little visited by fog, and largely colonised by painters, who had the intimacy and the camaraderie of their colony. Things have changed, and no man seems to know so little about other pictures in hand as the painter who is busy with his won. The Hangers this year are Messrs. Abbey, Gregory, Peter Graham, and Gow, with Mr. Brock for sculpture. It is understood that Mr. Seymour Lucas will be requisitioned to help in the hanging of the pictures.

Mr. Dicksee's great canvas which he calls "The Two Crowns," was nearly ready for last years' Academy. It will certainly be one of the great attractions of the coming exhibition. A Warrior King, in the flush of victory and of youth, enters the gateway of his capital at the head of his soldiers in triumphal procession. The war horse which he rides is all brave in its trappings of silk and velvet, and its plumes of white feathers. Banners of crimson and white encrusted with gold almost blot out the grey stonework of the arch under which his warriors ride behind him, in full armour, their casques open, their tall lances rising like the stems of a forest. In the foreground a troupe of young girls press before the victor, crowned with roses and scattering roses—fresh innocent young faces, the glow of youth upon them, and fired with enthusiasm for the hero of the hour. They themselves are decked in all the bravery of sumptuous dress, some in white brocaded with cooler white, some in rose reds, and blues, and purples ; one, younger than the others, has a wreath of little delicate jasmine flowers, confining her hair of rich Roman red. They crowd in front of the young King, moving with the march of his horse, tossing the rose leaves in his path, or looking up at him with undisguised admiration. The windows that line the street are gay with groups that fill them and hang out banners and trappings of all kinds. But as the young conqueror enters his rejoicing capital, in the very moment of his triumph there comes an unexpected check. Looking suddenly round, his eyes fall upon what all his rejoicing subjects have thronged past, but have not seen. On the roadway is set up the tall upright of a crucifix, and here hangs the figure of Christ, the head sunk, bent down, and on it the crown of thorns. A white banner, borne high by the warriers, streaming behind it, brings its outline more into relief, and the gilded pattern encrusted on the white silk is like an autreole round the drooping head. The young King, his own crown burnished and rich with jewels, looks round and up. His hand mechanically draws in the bridle. His glance, honest and sincere, from those eyes of candid blue, expresses well what thoughts suddenly crowd upon him, as amidst all this drift of floating banners and gay draperies, this throng of beautiful, innocent, careless faces, this cavalcade of sturdy men-at-arms, all armour clad, is emphasised clearly but not obtrusively, this contrast of the two crowns.

Mr. Boughton has four pictures, two for the Academy, two for the New Gallery. A young girl, who has seen better days and happier days, passing through a country churchyard, as the light wanes and evening comes on, pauses a moment, and listens as she hears the village choir inside singing the vesper hymn. A bundle which she was carrying she lays by her on the slab of one of the old weather-stained and lichen-covered tombs which give such a venerable aspect to our village churchyards. From the window of the church, above her, the light streams through the painted glass. Behind her a tall obelisk rises up into the evening sky. She lingers for a moment there, sorrowful memories stirred in her mind, her expression thoughtful, a little saddened, grave rather than actually sorrowful, and in key with the solemnities of the place and time. This picture is called "The Evening Hymn." His second picture, also for the Academy, is of a half-nude girl, dark-haired, melancholy, standing by the brink of a swift-flowing river, her face bent down, her eyes full of speculation, as she looks across the stream into the distance. The river hurries along, and its waters will be lost in the sea, and she has come down with her sorrows and the tragedies of her life and stands by its tide as if it, too, might sweep them from her. The landscape behind is featureless, the river in front shows nothing in its murky waters ; there is no incident or suggestion, but the face of the woman tells the whole story, a tragic story which she would wish swallowed up in the Waters of Forgetfulness. "Two smaller canvases," "A Song of Spring" and "Ashes of Roses," are for the New Gallery. One knows with what feeling this artist paints the young green of early May, the buds of the apple blossoms just opening out, the birds darting in and out amongst the branches. The fresh springing grass is studded with daisies and violets, and Spring herself is here, welcoming the turn of the year. Another decorative little panel is lower in key and sadder in sentiment, the wild freshness of the morning of the year has gone ; here is late summer—autumn, in fact—for the leaves have fallen, the roses are withering on the boughs, and the one figure, alone with her memories and her reflections, is burning to ashes the rose leaves already sere and dry.

Mr. F. R. Benson is certainly offering to lovers of the Shakespearian drama a perfect banquet of good things. Every week brings about a change in the Lyceum programme, and considering the amount of work accomplished it is really surprising that the result should be in almost every instance of such undoubted excellence. Shortcomings there are, of course, to be found in each performance, but these are sufficiently atoned for by the unquestionable merits of the various representations. Little by little, moreover, one becomes accustomed to the peculiarities of the artists, and more and more disposed to recognise the earnestness and the intelligence which they bring to bear upon their respective tasks. Subscribers to the series will, in short, carry away with them a very fair impression, which under ordinary circumstances it would have taken them many years to acquire, of the acting capabilities of the principal works of our national poet. In pursuance of his avowed policy Mr. Benson on Friday substituted "Twelfth Night" for Richard II. The production of the comedy is hardly calculated, perhaps, to excite so much interest as that of its immediate predecessor, seeing that the fairly recent revivals by Sir Henry Irving and the late Mr. Augustin Daly must still be fresh in the public mind. Mr. Benson may, notwithstanding, be complimented upon a performance which shows several of the members of his company to admirable advantage. To his own impersonation of Malvolio much praise can be given. It is, perhaps, just a little lacking in that element of mock dignity, regarded by the man himself as a very real and impressive attribute, which serves to justify the diversion of Sir Toby and his friends. Mr. Benson also is occasionally inclined to treat the part in a spirit of broad farce, and in this way to detract somewhat from its fidelity to nature. But, these reservations apart, his conception of the character is excellent and elaborated by many exceedingly happy touches. The coxcombry, the inflated sense of importance and consummate conceit of the fellow are suggested in the cleverest fashion. The Sir Toby of Mr. G. R. Weir is a highly humorous study and the tipsy scenes of the good knight kept well within bounds. Mr. E. Lyall Swete, as Sir Andrew Ague-cheek, provides a companion portrait no less meritorious of its kind, the business of the two roysterers at the close of the first act being particularly amusing. Miss Kitty Loftus makes a merry 'tiring-woman, although occasionally her transports of mirth are a trifle overdone, while as Olivia Miss Lily Brayton plays with genuine feeling and considerable power. Mrs. F. R. Benson is scarcely well cast as Viola ; there were moments when she even failed to make herself audible to the listener, and in consequence the effect of such beautiful lines as those beginning "She never told her love," was almost entirely lost. But, as a whole, the revival is entitled to distinct commendation.

"Society's Verdict," a new play by "X.L.," produced on Monday at the Shaftesbury Theatre, cannot, under existing conditions, hold its place there for more than a fortnight. For the reception accorded to the piece was certainly of a kind to inspire but little hope of its enjoing a lengthy run. The author has evidently set out with the intention of writing a serious play of powerful interest ; unfortunately, he has only succeeded in producing an exceedingly poor melodrama. Also, he has so contrived matters that its presentation, in place of thrilling the spectator by the poignancy of adroitly conceived incidents, merely moves him to mirth. In point of fact, the piece had barely reached the conclusion of the first act before its striking absurdities became so manifest to the audience that the greater part of what remainded was performed to a running accompaniment of laughter. Lines intended to create a serious effect caught a new and unexpected significance from their environment, and speedily the atmosphere beaame completely charged with an element of irrepressible hilarity. And when at length the middle-aged hero stoutly exclaimed to the villain, "Kill me, and I will not complain," the house showed by its attitude that it fully understood and appreciated his desire to be spared any further suffering. Such evenings come but "rarely, and if they afford the audience a fearful joy" they cannot be too deeply deplored in the interests of the unhappy author and still more unhappy artistes. Even were it possible to trace in intelligible form the story of "Society's Verdict," no good purpose could be served by the attempt. Suffice that it is merely a badly prepared "olla podrida" composed of materials common to countless melodramas. To make fun of the strange mixture would be easy ; to choose the kinder and the more charitable part is to let Monday's production pass in silence. No acting, however good, could possibly have saved such a piece from the fate to which it was manifestly hurrying, and the greater the performers' earnestness the more apparent became the platitudinous character of the words they had to utter. Merely as a matter of record it may be mentioned that in the cast figured such well-known names as those of Henry Neville, William Devereux, Edward O'Neill, Luigi Lablache, Constance Collier, and Miss Le Thiere. The pity is that the abilities of these ladies and gentlemen should have been wasted in an endeavour to support so feeble a cause.

The announced intention of the Haymarket management to devote the present season to a series of revivals of old English comedies received further fulfilment on Tuesday, when The Rivals was promoted to the place in the programme previously occupied by "She Stoops to Conquer." Sheridan's witty work requires no introduction to playgoers, least of all at the Haymarket, where it has again and again found an appropriate and well-appointed home. The latest revival of the piece is, it need scarcely be said, distinguished by the taste in mounting and the care in dressing which are conspicuous features of all Messrs. Harrison and Cyril Maudes productions. The Rivals is productive at the Haymarket of some capital acting, and in the case of Mr. Sydney Valentine of a performance of exceptional merit. His Sir Anthony Absolute is a really superb portrait of the old school, wholly admirable in conception and faultless in execution. Mr. Paul Arthurs Captain Absolute is as frank, easy, and high-spirited as could be desired, and for once the part of Falkland became genuinely interesting in the hands of Mr. Frederick Harrison. Mr. Cyril Maude simply revels in the role of Bob Acres, which he makes as amusing as anything he has yet given us. The richly humorous manner of Mr. J. D. Beveridge renders him an ideal Sir Lucius, while Mrs. Charles Calvert cuts an indescribably droll figure as Mrs. Malaprop. To say that Miss Winifred Emery appears as Lydia Languish is almost tantamount to declaring that the part, in all its phases of coquetry, girlish frankness, petulance, and sincerity, receives every justice.

CHOLERA has broken out at the famine relief works 12 miles from Delhi ; 80 cases have occurred, with 20 deaths. The 5,000 people among whom the cholera has broken out have been segregated, and a police cordon has been formed all round the works. Some 600 Bikaniris are being railed off back to Bikanir. Terrible reports come in officially from the States and districts west of this. Twenty corpses are being picked up daily.

DELAGOA BAY AWARD.

PORTUGAL TO PAY DAMAGES AND INTEREST.

THE award of the Delagoa Bay Arbitration Tribunal was published at Berne yesterday. According to Reuter the award, which is unanimous, orders Portugal to pay to the United States of America and Great Britain, in addition to the £28,000 sterling paid in 1890, the sum of 15,314,000 francs (Swiss currency) (£612,560), together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from June 25, 1889, up to the day of payment. The following is the text of the award :—

1. The Portuguese Government, the defending party, is condemned to pay to the Governments of the United States of North America and to Great Britain, the claimants, altogether, in addition to the £28,000 paid on account in 1890, the sum of fifteen million three hundred and fourteen thousand francs (15,314,000 francs) in legal Swiss money, with simple interest on this sum at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from June 25, 1889, up to the date of payment of the said sum.

2. This sum, after deduction of what is necessary to defray the cost of the arbitration falling on the claimants, and in addition to the balance of the £28,000 paid on account in 1890, shall be employed in the payment of the bondholders and other creditors, if there is need, of the Delagoa Bay Railway Company, according to their standing.

Claimants will draw up a scale of distribution for this purpose. The Portuguese Government will have to pay into the hands of the Government of the United States the sum which, according to the said scale, shall accrue to Mrs. M'Murdo, represented by the said Government, in her quality of bondholding creditor of the first and second degree. It will pay surplus to the Government of Great Britain for the benefit of all the others having rights.

3. The delay of six months fixed by the last line of Clause 4 of the Arbitration Compromise shall run from this day forth.

4 As to the costs, the expenses of the parties are allowed. The costs of the arbitration, according to a scale to be drawn up in accordance with Clause 5 of the Arbitration Compromise, will be borne in equal parts by the three parties to the suit, that is to say, a third part by each of them.

5. The conclusions of the parties, in so far as they differ from the above award, are set aside.

6. An authentic copy of the present award will be delivered through the intermediary of the Swiss Federal Council to each of the three parties to the case.

ITS POLITICAL ASPECTS.

There are so many points of interest connected with the Delagoa Bay Railway arbitration case, and the possible results of the Berne award are of such importance, that some account of the incidents which led to the dispute being submitted to the Swiss jurists should prove of value. The brief outline of the case already made public hardly conveys an idea of the issues involved, and fails to mention the very remarkable secret negotiations which took place between Portugal and the South African Republic with the object of destroying the concession granted to Colonel McMurdo. Projects for a railway which should connect the Transvaal with the sea at Delagoa Bay date as far back as the time of President Burgers. In 1873 Mr. Moodie (after whom the goldfields of that designation are named) obtained a concession, but nothing came of it. At that time Great Britain claimed the sovereignty of Delagoa Bay, and the matter was under the consideration of Marshal MacMahon as arbitrator. The arbitration, needless to say, went against England and in 1875, soon after the French President's decision was announced, Mr. Burgers endeavoured to raise a loan in Europe to build the railway from Pretoria to Delagoa Bay. The Capital subscribed was insufficient, the money was squandered and the only result was that when in 1877 Great Britain annexed the Transvaal we became saddled with the loan raised by Burgers. In 1879 the British Government ordered a survey of the line, but little progress was made and after the retrocession of the Transvaal to the Boers in 1881 our concern in the matter for the time being ceased. All early concessions and plans having lapsed, the ground was cleared for Colonel Edward McMurdo, a citizen of the United States, who applied to the Portuguese Government and obtained a concession to build a railway from Lourenco Marques to the frontier of the Transvaal. This was in 1883, the chief stipulations, as far as they concerned the concessionaire, being that no other railway was to be built parallel to the McMurdo line within a distance of sixty miles ; that the concessionaire was at liberty to fix his own tariffs, and that the concession should last for ninety-nine years. McMurdo's cuteness had stood him in good stead, for it would seem that the terms could hardly have been more favourable to him. Yet they would have done Portugal no injury, but on the contrary have brought to its insignificant port of Lourenco Marques great trade and prosperity. The concession was signed at Lisbon in December, 1893, and at that time the Barberton and De Koop goldfields were just coming into prominence.

A LITTLE TRIP TO LISBON.

So far everything had been honest and above-board, but the next move at Lisbon was one calculated to have greatly disturbed the McMurdo syndicate—had they been fully acquainted with its details. Mr. Kruger and the other Transvaal delegates were in London negotiating the famous Convention of 1884 and on its conclusion in February of that year they made tour of, or rather royal progress in the European capitals receiving everywhere that marked attention which Continental diplomatists deight to bestow upon all who have got the better of England, the course of the tour Lisbon was visited, and here Messrs. Kruger and Joubert represented to the authorities their displeasure at the granting of tha McMurdo concession, alleging that it was in its essence antagonistic to the interests of the Transvaal. Lisbon is peculiarly susceptible to financial arguments, and the Boer delegates found means to enfore their protests. On May 17, 1884, after a stay of ten days in the Portuguese capital, President Kruger was able to sign new articles of a commercial treaty, and a declaration was made on behalf of Portugal that if Colonel McMurdo should refuse to come to terms about a through railway route to Pretoria a concession should be given to the Transvaal Government for building and working a tramway to the borders of the Republic. The terms of this agreement, which, as will be seen, was very injurious to the McMurdo Syndicate, were kept secret. It is difficult to understand and impossible to justify the action of Portugal on this occasion, for on the day before the agreement was signed the Portuguese Government had itself pointed out to the Transvaal delegates that the concession they asked for would be prejudicial to Colonel McMurdo's undertaking and a violation of his concession. It is freely said that the scruples of the Minister were overcome by means of handsome presents made to the personages chiefly concerned. However, Colonel McMurdo got wind of the trick played, and intimated to the Lisbon Cabinet that before he began the construction of the railway a disclaimer for the Transvaal agreement must be made. This, under great pressure, was done, the Lisbon "Official Gazette," of July 16 1883, containing a declaration that, apart from the McMurdo concession for any means of communication across the Lourence Marques district existed," which was verbally true, though false in the impression conveyed.

THE RIVAL CONCESSION.

In the meantime (April, 1884) a concession had been granted by Mr. Kruger to a group of Hollander and German capitalists for the construction of a railway from the Portuguese frontier to Pretoria. This company known as the Netherlands South African Railway Company, has been one of the greatest curses of the Transvaal, but into its maleficent influence we need not enter at large. It will be readily understood, however, that if the development of the resources of the Transvaal was the thing desired the Netherlands Company and McMurdo's Syndicate would have to agree upon a through tariff. Mark what happened. McMurdo got his concession six months ahead of the Hollander syndicate. He formed a company in 1887 and built his railway in the same and following year ; the Hollanders formed a company also in 1887, but did not begin construction till 1890, and their line was not finished until 1895. The constrast between British and Boer methods issufficiently marked. McMurdo had formed a Portuguese company, but they delegated the work to another company formed in England, and called the Delagoa Bay and East African Railway (Limited). It had a capital of £500,000 in £1 shares and, a bond issue of £500,000. The bulk of the bonds and shares not held by Colonel McMurdo himself were sub scribed by British investors.

THE MAKING OF THE LINE.

Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart., the mining and railway engineer, and one of the contractors for the Forth Bridge secured the contract for the construction of the railway. The work was done in an eminently satisfactory manner, Sir Thomas having taken over from the British Government the plant of the abandoned Suakin-Berber Railway. The line, though not quite finished, was officially opened on December 14, 1887, among those present at the ceremony being Colonel Machado (who had made the survey for the line) and Mr. Johannes Ressik, Assistant Surveyor-General of the Transvaal and the gentlemen after whom Johannesburg is named. The success of the line was immediate, as may be judged from the fact that the Customs receipts at Lourenco Marques for January, 1888, were £3,525, compared with £444 in January of the previous year. Disputes, however, at once arose between the Delagoa Bay Company and the Hollander concessionaries for the extension of the line to Pretoria on the question of tariffs. McMurdo had, by the terms of his concession, the power to charge what rates he pleased, and he was inclined to drive a hard bargain. Nearly a year was exhausted in the negotiations between the parties, and meantime the Netherlands Company had not turned a single sod on their part of the line.

The undoubted object of Mr. Kruger was to force McMurdo to surrender his concession, which he then intended to acquire for himself and the clique of Dutch and Germans who had the control of the Netherlands Railway Company. Finding at length that he would not attain that object by a dispute concerning tariffs, and the Portuguese, in view of their disclaimer of 1886, hesitating to allow the construction of the tramway from Lourenco Marques to the frontier, in accordance with the 1884 Lisbon agreement, Mr. Kruger adopted other and successful means to prevent the control of the Delagoa Bay Railway remaining in the hands of an Anglo-American company.

Mr. Kruger's aims were political. He wished to favour the Delagoa Bay route at the expense of the Cape and Natal lines, but if the ownership of the Delagoa line was British what would be gained? He was willing to buy the railway, but Colonel McMurdo would not listen to the suggestion. In this dilemma a happy thought ocurred to him. He informed Portugal that the McMurdo railway did not come as far as the frontiers of the Transvaal, and the Netherlands Company refused to begin where McMurdo left off. McMurdo protested that he had built his railway to the place indicated as the Portuguese frontier on Colonel Machado's survey, but the Portuguese Government replied that the frontier had never been demarcated, and was several miles further inland. Under pressure from the Boers, they insisted on the line being continued to Komati Poort. This was in November, 1888 and the Portuguese Government stated that if the extension was not completed by June 28 following they would annul McMurdo's concession and seize the railway. Every effort was made to complete the line in the time given, but this, owing to the rainy season intervening, and to engineering difficulties, was found to be impossible. On June 28, 1889, the line was still unfinished, and on that day the railway was seized by the Portuguese, and the concession annulled. In doing this the Portuguese were undoubtedly instigated by the Boers, nor could their cupidity resist the tempting bait. For eleven years they have now been reaping where they had not sown. A fine railway, built by an English engineer, with English and American money, has been used by them all this while without any payment, except £28,000 which they some time ago made over to the shareholders of the company.

CONFISCATION AND ARBITRATION.

On the seizure of their line the Delagoa Bay Company naturally protested. They asked to have the matter submitted to arbitration. This Portugal refused to do until forced to adopt that course by the intervention of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. At that time the controlling interest in the share capital of the company was owned by Mrs. McMurdo, widow of the concessionaire, who had then recently died. The rights of Mrs. McMurdo were vigorously asserted by Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State at Washington, who insisted on Portugal making "prompt" reparation. Lord Salisbury, acting on behalf of the British share and debenture holders, made a similar demand. Portugal quickly gave way so far as to admit that the company must be indemnified; but it was not until the autumn of 1890 that the three Governments interested agreed that the amount of compensation payable to the claimants should be determined by three Swiss jurists, to be named by the President of the Swiss Confederation. In accordance with this decision a court of arbitration was constituted at Berne, the President being M. J. Blasi, a member of the Federal Tribunal for many years, and a gentleman of international eminence in the legal world.

We need not dwell upon the tedious progress of the arbitration court, nor follow in detail the process adopted by the judges for ascertaining the amount of compensation to be paid by Portugal. It is more interesting to speculate upon the possible political results of the judgment. It was conclusively proved during the arbitration proceedings that repeated efforts were made by the Boers and by German financiers to buy up the shares of McMurdo's Company the object being, by getting the control of the railway out of the hands of Englishmen, to use it as a lever against British supremacy in South Africa. Portugal's action was mercenary, and was also due to the fear of displeasing her powerful Boer neighbours, whom she has often suspected of a design to raid Delagoa Bay. The circumstances in the Transvaal now are materially different from those prevailing when the arbitration began. Boers are, politically, a negligible quantity; the English are not. In order to pay the indemnity, is Portugal prepared to sell the railway, together with the right to administer the Customs at Lourenco Marques, to an English company? This might be done while still retaining Portuguese sovereignty at Delagoa Bay.

LADY CHORISTERS IN SURPLICES.

THE "Indian Churchman" writes:—"It seems that the Bishop of Madras has expressed unqualified disapproval of a custom which prevailed in two or three churches in his diocese where the choir includes lady-singers. At All Saints, Bangalore, and at St. George's, Chudderghat, the ladies of the choir have been appearing for some time past, robed in surplices and with college caps on their heads. Arriving at Chudderghat on tour the other day, Bishop Whitehead declined to preach in the station church if the lady-singers assumed their fanciful and unauthorised attire. These good creatures, more docile than we had thought their sex usually show themselves in the matter of costume, were no sooner apprised of the Bishop's intimation, than they at once gave in. Mortar-boards and surplices were discarded, and clad only in their own ordinary, and, as we think, more becoming habiliments, they meekly sang the hymns and canticles and listened to his Lordship's discourse, which last, we make sure, was serenely appropriate to the fair singers' ready amenability.

EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

THUS, writes a contributor to the *Madras Times*:—"43/44 of a pie! Yes, sir, this munificent sum, stated with a pitiless accuracy that would go to the stake rather than approximate, is the State contribution from provincial funds to Primary Education, and is expressed as the amount contributed per head of the population. It makes us feel proud that in Madras, where we have been one hundred and fifty years where absolute peace has reigned over the greater part of the Presidency for one hundred years, we have worked up to this imposing sum. If we are good boys and have luck, it is possible that in 1925 Mr. Arundel's successor may have the pleasure in his annual statement of announcing amid frantic cheers, that the awkward fraction has smoothed and softened itself into an integer, and that now the 43-44 has become one pie. (The Hon'ble gentleman generally was complimented on his brilliant success, while latter on in the day his Excellency had the satisfaction of announcing that her Majesty, in recognition of such distinguished service, had been graciously pleased to bestow a knighthood upon the honourable member. Madras was illuminated and festivities prevailed at the Club till a late hour.)"

THE INDIGO INDUSTRY.

AT a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, held last evening at the Society's rooms, Jhon Street, Adelphi, a paper on "The Cultivation, Manufacture, and Use of Indigo: Position of the Industry in India," was read by Mr. C. Rawson, chairman of the Yorkshire Section of the Society of Chemical Industry. Sir. William B. Hudson presided, and there was a large attendance, those present including Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir S. Bayley, Sir G. Birdwood, and Sir Charles Stevens.

Mr. Rawson some time ago went to India at the request of the Indigo Planter's Association to inquire into the conditions under which the indigo plant is grown. Indigo, he pointed out, might still be regarded as the most valuable and important of all colouring matters. On several occasions the indigo industry had been threatened with extinction, but in the great majority of cases the many substitutes which had been tried had been found wanting in some quality or other. Within the last two or three years, however, an artificial product, identically the same as the chief colouring principle of natural indigo, had been on the market, and a considerable amount of it had been used in dyeing. Indigo had only one drawback to being a perfect dye. It had a tendency to smear or rub off, but with care this property might be reduced to a minimum. Innumerable blue colouring matters had been introduced, but among the host of substitutes, for richness, beauty, and fastness, indigo to-day had no rival. He did not look upon artificial indigotin as an indigo substitute. All chemists who had studied the question agreed that synthetic indigo was identically the same compound as the indigotin of natural indigo.

Sir Steuart Bayley, after alluding to the importance of the industry, said he drew a mark of distinction between synthetic indigo and what the lecturer properly called indigo substitutes. In the one case it seemed to him that legislation on the lines of the Merchandise Marks Act, as legislation was necessary, was a perfectly fair and just thing to ask for, but he should hesitate to ask for it in the case of a product which was chemically undistinguishable from the real indigo. He was afraid that the real danger came from the synthetic indigo, and not from indigo substitutes.

Dr. J. A Voelcker, Mr. Shaw, and others took part in the discussion, which terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman.

THE unsightly and ill designed railway station at Howrah will shortly be a thing of the past, as work on the new station, into which the Bengal-Nagpur as well as the East Indian Railway will run, has now definitely been started. Those who have seen the plans say that the building will be worthy of Calcutta.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE WAR AND WARRIORS.

"WILL the Editor of M. A. P. kindly state in his next issue the nationality of Lord Methuen, Sir Charles Warren, and Colonel Kekewich, and he will much oblige, etc., etc." Thus writes "A Constant Reader." I have been good-humouredly attacked in a Scottish paper of late for vindicating the Irish nationality of many prominent soldiers now at the front—the bantering rogue who wrote the article went so far as to say that with a little care I would find grounds for asserting in M.A.P. that every British general in South Africa was sprung from ancient kings and warriors of Ireland! So that, my judgments being thus rendered suspect, "Constant Reader" must forgive me for speaking by the card in my reply, and confining myself to the statements of that recognised authority, "Burke's Peerage."

LORD METHUEN.

Turning to the entry "Methuen," I find the following: "The ancient family of Methuen, or Methven, is stated to have taken its name from the Barony of Methven in Perthshire." Here, then, is the inevitable Scots flavour which goes to the making of so many great noble houses. But all the rest of the Methuen lineage centres round the family seat at Corsham, Wilts, so that Lord Methuen must be called an Englishman, unless "Constant Reader" cares to take any comfort—or the reverse—from "Burke's' mention of the fact that 'John Methven, of Bishop's Cannings, Wilts, was in the reigns of William and Queen Anne, Chancellor of Ireland." But this last is special pleading, for which my Scots critic would rightly scarify me did I insist upon it.

Lord Methuen is an Englishman of the English.

KEKEWICH AND WARREN.

Colonel Kekewich, also according to "Burke," comes of good Davonian stock, with perhaps a Cornish strain from the "Trehawke" in the family name. Finally, turning to Warren in the same bulky volume, I find no indication of the race which can claim that daring soldier, save that he is a son of Major-General Sir Charles Warren, K.C.B., by Mary his wife, daughter (oh! my Caledonian critic!) of William Hughes, Esq., Dublin." So that his mother was an Irish woman, while his father—yes, the truth must out—his father at any rate, bore one of the finest old county names in Munster. And now for a cold blast from the North next week! But I am entrenched behind "Burke."

COLONEL EYRE CRABBE.

Colonel Eyre Crabbe, of the Grenadiers, who has now been twice wounded, was a close friend of the late Colonel Fred Burnaby, and was in the square at Abu Klea when the giant Guardsman was killed. Colonel Crabbe has a very pretty estate in Glen Eyre Bassett, about three miles from Southampton. His family's name finds perpetuity in the Crabbe Ward of the Royal South Hants Infirmary, an extension of which was recently opened by Princess Henry of Battenberg.

"WHO'S TO LOOK AFTER THE GIRL?"

Here is a little sidelight on the horrors of the war, which is sent home to the "British Medical Journal" by Mr. Treves, the eminent surgeon: "I am reminded of one little incident which may interest those who are interested in the "Absent-Minded Beggar." Among the wounded brought in one day from Potgieter's Drift was a man of scanty clothing, who held something in his closed hand. He had kept this treasure in his hand for some eight hours, He showed it to the sister. It was a ring. In explanation he said, "My girl gave me this ring, and when I was hit I made up my mind the Boers should never get it, so I kept it in my hand ready to swallow it if I was taken before our stretchers could reach me."

PLUMER'S RIGHT-HAND MAN.

Colonel Bodie, who is now with Colonel Plumer, and who was the latter's right-hand man in the Matabele War of 1896, has had a long and honorable connection with South African Irregular Forces (writes a military correspondent). He was—and, for all I know, now is—an Inspector in the Rhodesian Mounted Police and also served at one time in the ranks of the Regular Army. During the Matabele War, his knowledge of the country, experience of native tactics, and capacity for organisation were of the greatest service to Colonel Plumer, and the fact that that officer has again chosen him as his second-in-command is a speaking testimony to Colonel Bodle's previous services. Colonel Bodle—"old Bogle," as the irreverent sometimes call him, though there is nothing of the "boggler" in his character—is a tall, heavily-built man, verging on fifty years of age. He has a broad, red, weather-beaten face, a steady blue eye, and, at first sight, a somewhat repellent manner. But that is only on the surface, and is, perhaps, as much due, to shyness as anything, for, "au fond," he is essentially kind-hearted. Cool, reserved, imperturbable, Colonel Bodle inspires confidence, and may be relied upon to cope with any emergency.

THE MIDNIGHT ALARM.

Apropos of the Matabele rebellion, the Colonel tells a delightful story. On the outbreak of the rebellion a laager was formed in the Market Square of Bulawayo, to which everyone had to repair on the alarm bell being sounded. One night the bell rang out. There was a scene of wild confusion and terror. Half-dressed men and women rushed frantically to the haven of safety, and the cry went up that the enemy were already in the town. Presently a panting, exhausted figure laden with household gods staggered into the entrance, and in anguished tones cried to the trooper on duty: 'For Heaven's sake, B., go and fetch my wife in, She's coming on behind, but "she can't run!"

The alarm, fortunately, proved groundless and the gentlemen in question had to endure much chaff, as did another, who arrived firmly clasping a baby's feeding-bottle to his breast and who was perfectly thunderstruck on discovering that the indignant owner of the bottle had been left behind.

ANOTHER OF PLUMER'S MEN.

Another name that we constantly see mentioned in connection with Colonel Plumer's force is that of Colonel Spreckley. The appositeness of a paragraph which appeared in M. A. P. some weeks ago, regarding the number of colonels in Bulawayo, is here borne out, as with Colonel Plumer we have already heard of Colonel Bodley and Colonel Spreckley. There are few more popular figures in Bulawayo—or indeed, anywhere—than "Jack" Spreckley. He is a big, good-humoured, hot-tempered, lion-hearted boy, and he hates "side" of any kind with a consuming hatred. He has seen much fighting in various parts of Africa, and bears honourable mementoes of the same in the shape of numerous scars and bullet-holes.

A STORY OF PROMOTIONS.

During the early part of the war with the Matabele, in 1896, there was a good deal of amusing rivalry between him and Colonel Napier—who, in the piping times of peace, provides the Bulawayan householder with his daily joint of beef or mutton. They both started as captains and exercised a dual control over the town forces, but one day Napier went out patrolling, and on his return he found that Spreckley had gazetted himself Major. Then it was Spreckley's turn to go out, and when he returned Bulawayo was drinking the health of its new Lieut-Colonel. Ere Lieut.-Colonel Napier returned from his next skirmish, the Gazette had announced the promotion of Spreckley to Colonel. Feeling fairly secure—General was a bit beyond the bounds of possibility—Colonel Spreckley sallied forth, and after a sanguinary engagement, re-entered the town in triumph, to be met by—"Colonel Napier, Commandant-in-Chief." That clinched it!

COMMANDING IN BULAWAYO.

The present commandant-in-chief of Bulawayo—or rather of the Rhodesian Police—is Colonel John Sanctuary Nicholson who is a captain in the 7th Hussars, but holds the local rank of colonel. He is a tall, thin, dark man of about thirty-five, very quiet, very reserved, and very capable. He is a magnificent polo player and shot, and is also blessed with wealth. He likes his present position, as he is monarch of all he surveys, and independence is a leading note in his character. He must be chafing bitterly at being kept in Bulawayo, as no doubt he would infinitely rather be with his old chief, Colonel Plumer; but Bulawayo cannot afford to be without its commandant, in case of accidents. Colonel Nicholson won his D. S. O. in 1896, and thoroughly deserved it.

CRONJE'S GAOLER.

The redoubtable Boer general could not have been put in the charge of a better man than the present Governor of St. Helena. Mr. Robert Armitage Sterndale possesses an attractive appearance. Of middle height, with dark brown eyes, which vividly contrast with his grey beard, he his admirably proportioned, whilst his hands are remarkably delicate in their outlines and shape. He is not only a brilliant talker, but what is more rare, a sympathetic listener, so that he is everywhere popular as a companion.

PASTIMES.

Addicted to all forms of sport, Mr. Sterndale earned wide repute as a big game shot in India. The hearthrug in his own "den" at St. Helena is the skin of a tiger, through whose head he put a bullet as it sprang on to the elephant in the howdah of which he was himself crouched. Like Baden-Powell, he is a man of versatile accomplishments. His watercolours are admirable, and his studies of animals, in oils, are characterised by the breadth, if not the technical resource, of Nettleship. Of the half-dozen books of more than average merit which he has written, the most popular is "The Denizens of the Jungles." Perhaps he may give us later "The Denizens of the Gaols, or State Prisoners I Have Guarded"!

JOURNALISM.

Born sixty years ago, a memeber of an old Scots family, Mr. Sterndale went to India when he was fifteen and served through the Mutiny. He subsequently held many military posts, and at the same time worked hard as a journalist on "The Asian," the great Indian sporting paper. Many of the brightest chapters in his books first saw the light of print in those columns. "Not so fast asleep as he looks," the title of one of Mr. Sterndale's more fugitive sketches, may be commended as a good hint to any prisoner meditating escape. With the jungle training stimulating the calm, calculating blood of the Cranfords of Ardmillan, Cronje's intended gaoler is every inch wideawake. He was once in charge of the Bombay currency office and one of his best pictures is in the rooms of the Bombay National History Society.

IN CHARGE OF A MAXIM.

I find that Mr. Phil Reeves is not the only young man who has been given the command of a Maxim. Mr. Jocelyn Pixley, a second lieutenant in the Hertfordshire Militia, of which regiment the Prime Minister is the honorary colonel, while his eldest son, Lord Cranborne, is in command, left in the Bavarian a week or two ago, in charge of a Maxim, to catch up his regiment which left for the front a fortnight earlier. Mr. Pixley, who only completed his nineteenth year in January, was in the Eton shooting eight at Bisley in 1898 and 1899. He is six feet two inches—the same height as his father, Mr. Francis Pixley, the Registrar to the Honourable Society of the Baronatage. His eldest sister, Miss Muriel Pixley who was presented by her mother at the first Drawing Room, is only three inches shorter than her father and brother.

CORDITE IN A HURRY.

SOME consternation, says a "Times" correspondent, has been caused in official circles by an unpleasant occurrence on board one of her Majesty's ships. It appears that fire was discovered in the magazine and that it could not be ascribed to anything except the spontaneous combustion of cordite. It is hardly possible to over-estimate the gravity of such an accident or the importance of understanding why it happened. Our Government is not sufficiently aware of the value of scientific advice to provide itself with the best scientific advisers, preferring to trust for what little science it finds use for to gentlemen who have acquired a sufficient smattering of various sciences to pass an Army examination. It is, therefore, not surprising to learn that the official mind, suddenly confronted with this accident, which of course is hushed up as much as possible, is disposed to adopt the theory that cordite, when exposed to such changes of temperature as occur in service conditions, is liable to take fire, or even to explode. This is quite a natural conclusion for the unscientific mind to arrive at. Rudimentary intelligence always reasons in some such way. Give a cat hot milk whereby its tongue is scalded, and it will at once assume the untrustworthiness of milk in general. A higher intelligence is required to perceive that as milk had been drunk a thousand times with no ill effects, the scalding must be due to some new, though unnoticed, quality or condition in that particular case. Cordite was subjected to every conceivable test before it was adopted by the Government at all. Thousands of tons of it both in our own hands and in those of other nations have since then gone through every change of temperature that can occur in practice, yet the spontaneous combustion of cordite is unknown. If it has now taken fire in a ship's magazine, the reason is to be sought, not in the essential nature of cordite, but in something special to the particular lot of cordite in question. If we look over the events of the last few months, and take into account the way in which the whole cordite question has been treated by the Government, it is

NOT IN THE LEAST SURPRISING

that an accident has occurred. What is surprising is that we have not had many accidents; and it will be surprising if we escape further accidents, possibly of a more serious kind. Cordite, as the reader may be reminded, is composed of nitro-glycerine and explosive nitro-cotton with a small quantity of vaseline, the whole combined by means of a solvent into a paste or jelly which dries to a tough solid. A peculiar and unexpected quality of the combination is that it is far safer to handle and more difficult to detonate than either of the high explosives it contains. But in order to attain that advantage it is of the first importance that both should be entirely free from foreign bodies, and especially that both should be completely divested of every trace of the acids used in their manufacture. Nitro-glycerine being a liquid heavier than water can be washed with the greatest facility; but if impure glycerine has been used in its manufacture it may contain and retain minute quantities of dangerously unstable compounds. Gun-cotton is much more difficult to purify. It cannot be treated in bulk like nitroglycerine, but has to be made and washed in small lots. Even so, the complete elimination of free acid is a laborious process calling for the exercise of the greatest care. Either of these two explosives, if carelessly made or imperfectly washed, is dangerous to store; and cordite containing one or the other in that dangerous condition naturally itself becomes dangerous. Even the vaseline may become a sourse of danger. Vaseline is a name that covers all sorts of mixtures of hydrocarbons, which may, and doubtless often do, contain considerable amounts of the acid used in purifying the raw petroleum, of which vaseline is the residuary product. Thus, if certain impurities exist in any one of the three ingredients, it is impossible to answer for the behaviour of the resulting cordite.

SLOW CHEMICAL CHANGES

may be set up, may go on for weeks or months, and sooner or later, according to the conditions, may end in the production of spontaneous combustion. Now, at the outbreak of war this country was scandalously short of cordite, as of other munitions and stores. How short the public will never fully know, because everybody concerned, from the Minister of War downwards, will have a common interest in concealing the facts. Enough that the Government were at their wits' end to supply our troops, and that, as a consequence, cordite and everything else had to be got in red-hot haste, anywhere, anyhow, and from anybody. Inspection of course, became a farce. The cordite was indeed, tested ballistically, and 30 per cent. of the product of one firm, at least, failed to pass that test. But new cordite may pass the ballistic test and yet be chemically impure, and therefore liable to become dangerous. The original materials and the process of manufacture ought to be continuously supervised by competent chemists, if the nation desires its ammunition to be trustworthy. Here we have a Government in straits, contractors pressed for delivery, everything to be bought and worked up in a hurry, and no time either for contractors or Government to maintain inspection of a mass of material far outrunning the ordinary and sufficiently slender provision of competent control. It is wonderful if, in these circumstances a batch of cordite finds its way into our magazines so carelessly manufactured as to produce combustion? No, it is not wonderful; the wonder is that we escape as we do. The whole treatment of cordite by the Government has been

MOST UNSATISFACTORY,

though probably only on a par with that of a dozen other matters of national concern. Since the time when the cordite patent, which has saved a round million of money to the nation, was presented to it by a couple of chemists who have never had a penny of reward or even a word of public thanks, though plenty of obloquy and abuse, the Government factory has done nothing to adapt the explosive to the various purposes for which it is used. It was invented, not as a general explosive, but as an explosive to get the Government out of a difficulty with the Lee-Metford rifle, which they adopted in spite of strong remonstrance and have ever since been engaged in transforming into something else. Cordite is susceptible of infinite variation to suit different calibres, but the Government have gone on using the same composition alike for rifles and for 6-inch guns.

THEN THEY WONDER

that there is erosion of our big guns, and try to save them by forbidding practice, or carrying it out with reduced charges. Our rulers seem to fancy that any odd man from the Royal Engineers is good enough to deal with problems which continuously exercise the best scientific minds in France or in Germany. It is surely not necessary to enlarge upon the gravity of the question raised by this magazine fire. If it has been investigated with such thoroughness as to leave no doubt that spontaneous ignition has really occurred in a cordite cartridge, the inevitable conclusion is that badly manufactured cordite has been distributed to our ships and troops. In that case it is impossible to say how far the mischief extends, or in what quarter we may next hear of an "accident" much more far-reaching in its effects than the one now under discussion. In any case it cannot surprise any one who knows with what precautions cordite ought to be manufactured and the conditions under which much of it has recently been manufactured. Too long has the public been content with the comfortable theory of mental laziness that we shall "muddle through" somehow. Modern science applied to munitions of war leaves no room for muddling. High explosives are not made as a cook makes a plum pudding nor are modern weapons to be turned out as bread and butter is cut for afternoon tea. Culpable depletion of our reserves cannot be repaired in a hurry, except at the cost of incurring tremendous risks—not even although we enjoy the advantage of being able to appropriate large quantities of material in course of delivery to Powers more cautious and more farsighted than ourselves.

MINUTE instructions as to the uniform for Royal Reserve Regiments have just been issued in a special Army Order. Among points of interest it is to be noticed that "the lace for the Royal Irish Reserve Regiment will be shamrock pattern." Officers of the regiment who provide themselves with full dress are to take as the badge for their headdress a crown and harp in a shamrock wreath in silver; while, as a general instruction, officers and men of the regiment are to wear a crown and harp on the cap, and the men a shamrock on the shoulder-strap. Shamrock also is to be used by the Irish Fusiliers Reserve Regiment. The Royal Scottish Reserve Regiment will wear the thistle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

PERIL OF THE RAND MINES.

THE President of the South African Republic, Oom Paul, gave notice to the world before the outbreak of hostilities that if war with Great Britain occurred the results would appal humanity. Of the dire calamities which is threatened to follow if the Boers are driven to an extremity is the destruction of the mines of the Rand district by the use of dynamite.

According to an estimate published to John Hays Hammond, the well-known Californian mining engineer, who has been interested in the Rand mines for years, these properties are good for an indefinite period for an annual output of £20,000,000 in gold. The product of 1899, had the war not broken out, would have exceeded £15,000,000, and the maximum figure would have been reached in the current year. Without considering the vast amount of capital that has been invested in providing these mines with machinery and in their development, the fact that they are capable of such an enormous output of gold indicates the immense interests which are imperilled by the threat to destroy them.

To what extent dynamite can be used effectively in the work of mine destruction in the Rand district is, of course, problematical. Given plenty of the explosive they may be so shattered, perhaps, as to make renewal of work through the old openings impossible, or by the judicious distribution of dynamite charges in the face of the workings in the event of a failure to bring down the roof, to make further excavations in them too dangerous to risk.

The formation in which the auriferous conglomerates of the Rand lie is, however, peculiar. It is absolutely self-supporting after the gold bearing material in the reef has been extracted. An enormous charge of dynamite might, nevertheless, cause it to fall. There would be nothing, however, to prevent sinking new shares in the unworked territory afterwards, and continuing operations on the reef through them. But that and the furnising of a new equipment would involve the expenditure of as many millions as have already been spent in their equipment and development up to date.

The Boers, no doubt, mean to make the war as costly to Great Britian as they can, whether they win or lose in the end. It is understood that they are now operating the mines themselves, thus securing revenue with which to persecute the war. They will surely continue to do this so long as they have a chance to control the properties. If they really mean to destroy them it may be safely assumed that they will defer the act until all chance of continuing to control them and work them themselves is lost. Whether the threat to blow up the mines is carried out or not, the costly mine and mill equipments are sure to be destroyed, for they are easy of access, and dynamite can be applied to them effectively without difficulty. Of course, civilised warfare demands that private property shall be respected, and the Rand mines are property of that character; but the Boers will seek justification for their destruction in the representation that these properties constitute the root of the evils which have befallen them, and are the prime cause of the war.

SENSATION AT ST. PETERSBURG.

DIPLOMATIST AND GRAND DUCHESS.

A NICE little quarrel, which may possibly end in the resignation of Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador in St. Petersburg, is reported from Court circles there. It seems that at the last ball of the season, in the Pavilion Hall of the Hermitage, the Grand Duke Vladimir was about to take a lady to supper when he was informed that she was already engaged by a member of the German Embassy. In a jovial, humorous manner which was not meant to be insulting he told the lady that she ought to be more cautious another time for there was nothing more slow than a German diplomatist. The remark was made very loudly and jovially, and soon went the rounds of the room. It evidently reached the ears of Prince Radolin in a distorted form. At any rate the Germen Ambassador took a most incomprehensible step by complaining to the Grand Duchess Maria Pawlowna, a Mecklenburgh Princess, about her husband's joke. This must have been done in a very peculiar manner, for the illustrious lady, who is known for her amiability, refused in a most decided tone to hear any such complaint from the Prince, drawing his attention to the fact that he was not to regard her as a German Princess, but as a Russian Grand Duchess. Prince Radolin left her, and informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Muravieff, who was present. The latter tried to adjust the matter, and requested the Ambassador to apologise to the Grand Duchess. But she would not hear of an apology, and declared that she did not wish to see Prince Radolin again, and would avoid all society where she would be obliged to meet him. And, as a fact, an official dinner and concert took place lately at the French Embassy, at which the Czar, the Czarina, and the Grand Dukes and Duchesses were present, with the sole exception of the Grand Duchess Maria Pawlowna, who seems to be determined to keep her word. It is generally presumed at Court that Prince Radolin will soon tire of St. Petersburg and leave his post. The German Foreign Office declares in an inspired note that all the rumours about Prince Radolin's resignation are utterly unfounded. The Grand Duke Vladimir is one of those Russian Princes who are credited with sympathies for Germany, and is on very cordial terms with the Emperor William. The story needs confirmation.

THE SCARCITY OF COTTON.

OWING to the increasing scarcity of raw cotton and its consequent appreciation in value, the spinners' associations in North Lancashire are seriously contemplating the reduction of output by running their mills short time for a couple of months. That would be a drastic remedy, involving large monetary loss to employers, and no little suffering to their workpeople. A far preferable course if it were practicable would be to lower the wage-rate for a time so as to balance off the increased cost of raw cotton. But the trade unions set their faces against that expedient, and the master spinners have nothing for it, therefore, but to endeavour by diminishing production, to bring down the price of the raw material so far as to admit of fairly profitable business. Why should not the sliding scale be experimented with? It has answered admirably in the coal industry—rather too well, indeed, from the consumer's standpoint, as it has brought pit-owners and pitmen into line against his interests. But that could not occur in the cotton industry, as all the sources of supply are under foreign control, and the sliding scale would merely regulate the wage-rate in harmony with market fluctuations during prescribed periods. The unaccountable thing is, as we lately pointed out, that with one of the greatest of British industries imminently threatened with paralysis by deficiency of the raw material for manufacture, no steps are taken or, apparently, even meditated to increase the sources of supply. There might be some excuse for that if there were no other parts of the Empire than those already under cotton cultivation which could be utilised for the purpose.—"Globe."

LORD WOLSELEY AND THE WAR.

LORD WOLSELEY, presiding on March 28 at the annual meeting of the Militia Rifle Association held in the United Service Institution, said that, with regard to the conduct of the war in South Africa, there was great reason for satisfaction. It was being carried on by the largest army we had ever had in the field, and the largest ever transported across the seas. It was, too, the finest Army he had ever seen. We owed these satisfactory results mainly to the efforts of the greatest army reformer of modern times—Lord Cardwell. But for the system created by that eminent man, the present war could not have been waged as it was being waged. He firmly believed that it would have been impossible to raise such an Army as we now had in the field but for the Militia of this country. The policy of the War Office was to do all that was possible for the welfare and efficiency of that force. There were still 50 battalions to be embodied, and there was a delay in finding barrack accommodation. It was an error to suppose that our forces at home were depleted, for never were the barracks so full.

IT is but a few months ago, writes a correspondent, that I had the pleasure of a brief half-hour's chat with the late Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart. As we sat together on a sofa in the centre of the drawing-room of the Governor's residence in Chelsea Hospital, his strikingly handsome and distinguished face was in harmony with the quiet stateliness of the surroundings. The magnificent overmantel by Grinling Gibbons, the full-length portraits of the Monarchs of England, beginning with a Charles the First and Family, by Vandyck, make by themselves the room a remarkable one. But what struck me most was Sir Donald himself. He sat me, a stranger to him, a casual investigator into the life of the Royal Hospital, completely at ease, chatted simply and unaffectedly, listened to any remarks I had to make with the most patient courtesy, and generally was most winning. I certainly thought him one of the most charming among the distinguished men I have met. He was in his way and look so nearly one's ideal of the victor of a stricken field. There was none of the grim brutality of some warriors, but the frank, gentle look, the bearing high of some old paladon of chivalry. And one would not have dreamt he was so near his end, or that he was born so long ago as March 1, 1824.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH OF APRIL, 1900.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min., temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·781	N	5	96·6	66·1	26	...	1·29	−2·39
Sirsa	29·703	SW	5	98·3	71·1	24	...	1·23	−0·91
Delhi	29·743	NE	6	98·2	76·0	17	...	2·43	−0·45
Agra	29·762	SW	7	101·5	74·9	28	...	1·19	−0·18
Cawnpore	29·733	WNW	6	102·9	77·6	34	...	1·80	...
Allahabad	29·739	WSW	11	101·4	73·8	22	...	4·99	+2·95
Jhansi	29·778	Calm	3	104·3	81·7	22	..	1·20	−0·40
Jacobabad	29·751	E	4	110·3	74·1	31	...	0·16	−1·05
Karachi	29·802	SSW	8	93·4	78·7	81	...	0·18	−0·64
Jeypore	29·791	Calm	3	103·2	74·1	32	...	0·36	−1·29
Ajmere	29·793	SE	5	99·9	80·1	47	...	0·82	−0·55
Deesa	29·791	NW	9	103·6	76·5	41	0·03	0·35	−0·19
Ahmedabad	29·790	NW	3	107·3	83·6	47	...	0·47	...
Bhuj	29·780	WSW	11	104·3	80·9	59	...	0·10	−0·46
Jamnagar	29·782	WSW	13	99·1	79·2	64	...	0·01	...
Rajkot	29·782	W	7	108·9	78·5	51	...	0·00	−0·55
Bhownagar Para	29·768	SSW	8	103·6	81·8	38	...	0·01	...
Veraval	29·771	W	7	84·5	76·3	90	...	0·01	...
Neemuch	29·809	E	7	105·5	74·5	37	...	0·28	−0·75
Indore	29·781	NE	4	104·8	74·5	45	...	0·02	−1·02
Saugor	29·767	E	2	102·8	78·1	16	...	0·45	−2·06
Jubulpore	29·776	W	4	105·5	74·1	23	...	2·31	−0·40
Hoshangabad	29·796	SE	5	107·6	75·2	41	...	0·36	−1·60
Khandwa	29·793	NE	7	109·2	82·1	25	...	0·26	−1·12
Raipur	29·769	Calm	5	105·5	85·5	19	...	2·18	−0·35
Nagpur	29·769	NNW	6	109·7	83·0	27	...	0·51	−2·67
Amraoti	29·755	SW	7	110·4	81·7	19	...	0·11	−2·30
Akola	29·764	W	4	111·6	78·8	19	...	0·03	−2·86
Surat	29·783	SW	6	99·2	77·6	74	...	0·00	−0·25
Malegaon	29·798	NNE	9	107·8	77·1	35	...	0·06	−1·29
Bombay	29·815	SW	10	88·6	79·4	81	...	0·00	−0·92
Poona	29·811	WNW	10	108·1	74·8	49	...	0·01	−1·99
Ahmednagar	29·783	NE	8	104·9	75·9	47	...	0·00	...
Aurangabad	...	WSW	16	106·1	77·2	20	...	0·12	...
Sholapur	29·751	SE	11	108·7	83·4	25	...	0·67	−1·73
Ratnagiri	29·832	Calm	5	88·4	78·9	79	0·00	1·25	+0·38
Belgaum	29·804	SSE	...	99·8	68·8	69	...	0·85	−2·81
Goa	29·787	S	8	87·5	80·4	75	...	0·01	...
Karwar	29·831	SW	5	89·5	80·0	75	...	0·08	−2·81
Mangalore	29·845	Calm	3	91·3	80·9	71	...	0·29	−3·89
Calicut	29·831	Calm	5	92·2	81·4	77	...	1·34	−7·10
Cochin	29·840	NNE	...	95·0	81·6	72	...	4·91	−9·34
Bangalore	29·837	SSW	9	96·8	70·3	59	...	1·31	−4·23
Secunderabad	29·817	ESE	5	106·7	79·3	44	..	1·51	−1·89
Masulipatam	29·845	SSW	11	95·6	81·1	83	..	0·00	−8·58
Bellary	29·778	Calm	3	106·7	81·8	37	..	1·08	−1·33
Cuddapah	29·772	E	L	110·3	81·9	53	..	0·96	−5·15
Madras	29·810	SSW	8	91·5	75·0	76	...	2·12	−8·18
Coimbatore	29·858	E	2	101·9	75·6	77	...	7·37	+0·51
Trichinopoly	29·815	NNE	4	104·1	78·3	66	...	3·27	−6·93
Negapatam	29·843	Calm	2	94·0	83·0	68	...	12·18	−18·85
Colombo	29·835	ESE	6	93·5	78·0	84	...	22·04	−14·58
Aden	29·877	NE	25	88·8	80·8	65	...	1·46	−1·52

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Presure has increased briskly in Lower Sind and at Jubulpore, Raipur, Secunderabad, Masulpatam and Coimbatore, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in the south and lowest in the North-West Provinces. Gradients are slight. Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° in excess of the normal in Sind and Berar, and at Dessa, Rajkot, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Malegaon, Poona, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Cuddapah and coimbatore and the minimum 5° to 9° in Sind, Rajputana and Berar, and at Jhansi, Indore, Saugor, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Surat, Malegaon, Sholapur and Bellary. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Akola, and the lowest 66° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded at Karachi, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Calicut, Masulipatam and Coimbatore.

A few drops of rain have fallen at Deesa.

Weather continues fine.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

Wednesday's observations show:—Pressure has been steady or has changed by small amounts in North-West India and Bombay and has risen elsewhere. The rise being brisk in Bengal, Assam, Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, East of Central Provinces, Orissa and North Madras. The low pressure area in North-East India has partly filled up and lowest pressures are now lying along the hills in the North-Western Provinces, where pressure is in slight to moderate defect. It is in slight defect in Gujerat and is normal or in slight to moderate excess elsewhere. Thunderstorms have given light to moderate showers in Assam and East Bengal and few very light showers have been received. Rajputana and Silchar have received 2 inches and Sibsagar ½ inch. The mean tempertures are in slight to considerable defect in the Punjab and Assam and is in considerable to large excess in Sind the Gujrat, Central Provinces, Berar, Deccan and Mysore.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th April, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·769
Temperature of the Air	degrees	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·2
Dew Point		75·2
Relative humidity of Air		0·791
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	88·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		77·0
General Directions of wind*		NNW, N, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	238

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 17.

10 p.m.	80·7

WEDNESDAY.—APRIL 18.

6 a.m.	79·6
10 a.m.	83·7
2 p.m.	86·4
4 p.m.	85·4

TOURISTS who have visited the battlefield of Waterloo must have been struck with the fact that while there are monuments to the English, the Hanoverian, and the Belgians, the French army is not mentioned in any inscription. At length, however, Napoleon's Old Guard and the other French troops who fought with so much courage and tenacity during the whole of that long summer day in 1815 are to have their deeds suitably commemorated. M. Edouard Detaille, the great war painter, announced at a meeting of the Sabretache Society in Paris that a suitable piece of land had been secured at the angle of the highway from Brussels to Charleroi and the road leading to Plancenoit. It was on this spot, below the Belle Alliance Farm, that the last squares of the Old Guard, composed of the 1st Battalion of Grenadiers, were broken under the impetuous rush of the British cavalry. Here a monument will be placed, the work of M. Gerome. It will be in granite, surmounted by a bronze figure of a wounded eagle defending the French flag.

THAT remarkable fund, the "Liberator Relief," seems to be still going on its useful way, in spite of the fact that so many other claims upon public beneficence have lately sprung up. The seventh annual report is just issued, and speaks cheerfully of its progress and prospects. Considering how widespread were the effects of the disaster and what multitudes were involved, it is really surprising to hear that during 1899 "not a single eligible case applying for relief was refused assistance." The Committee received last year no less than £5,300, separate gifts amounting altogether to close upon £10,000. "The Committee feel that they are now well in view of the sum originally estimated, viz., £100,000; and that, relying upon the proved sympathy of the subscribers, they may safely venture to give the hundreds of aged and distitute victims on their books the much-desired assurance that the half-yearly grant, as a partial substitute for their lost dividends, will be continued to them as long as they live and are in need of the same. The Secretary's address is 16, Farringdon street, London, E. C.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJI.)

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

197-1900—Jamsetjee and R—Dhunjishaw Framjee Chinoy vs Bhicajee Behramjee Bharda—Part heard.

For final decision under Court Fee's Act.

Petition for Probate of the Codicil to the last Will and testament of Cullindas Kirparam deceased—Craigie L and O. Narrondas Culliandas—Petitioner.

167-99—Crawford B and Co—Lalbai vs Jairam Waljee—Wadia and G—For dismissal.

3-98—Payne G and S—Gamajee Luximan vs Gitabai—Captain and V—For Consent Decree.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

642-99—Ardesir H and D—Luxmidas Nagindas vs Gulabdas Gungaram and others—M J and M, and E G and W, part heard.

193-98—Little and Co—Hajee Mahomed Saheb Shirazee vs The Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co, Ld—Crawford B and Co.

626-97—M H Khan—Kalloo Sing Loosing and others vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade—Dikshit and D and Captain and V.

97-99—Captain and V—Chimnajee Ramjee vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade—M H Khan and Dikshit and D.

195-97—Dikshit and D—Balwant Arjoon Deray vs Purshotum Lalla and others—Sorabjee and J for trial on merits, for postponment.

489-96—Mathubhai and J M—Lakhmidas Harriwalabdas and another vs Sakinaboo and others—Nanu and H.

124-99—Dikshit and D—Dr Ganesh Krishna Garde vs Ramchunder Vishnu Pranjape and others—K J Mantri, and Chitnis M and M. Payne, G S and M.

519-99—Hiralal M and M—Hoorbai and another vs Aishabai and others—Smetham B and N.

189-98—Thakurdas D C and H—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co.

573-97—Edgelow G and W—Mirza Alli Mahomed Sherazee vs Haji Abdool Hoosein Zenab Abadin—Craige L and O.

711-99—Muljee and R—Narbadabai and another vs Dharamdas Nanjee and others—M and V and T and D.

277-97—Payne G S and M—Peerco Mahomed vs Karimbhoy Nensey and others—M J and M.

21-1900—Captain and V—Nanabhoy Anupram vs Mistri Karimbux Ally—Short cause.

81-1900—H M and M—Premjee Kapurchand vs Karimbux Ali and others—Captain and V.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

For Consent Decree.

335-97—Mansuklal D and J—Maghibai alias Pooribai vs Canji Lilladhur—Little and Co.

To Speak to the Minute of the Decree.

219-98—Jamsetjee and R—Vithaldas Ramdas and another vs Thackersey Ghella and others—Mansuklal D and J, K D Shroff, Nanu and H and Pestonjee R and K.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

45-1900—In person a pauper—Cooverjee Heerjee vs Jamnadas Purshotum.

424-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Mithabai vs Canjee Arjoon—Smetham B and N.

205-94—Roughton and B—Kalidas Karsondas vs Abdool Karim Abdool Saccur—Ardasir H and D.

621-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Sitaram Guru Gangadasjee vs Damoder Narsey and others—Janardhan and A, and B and K.

700-99—In person—Khooba Sabla and another vs Allarakhia Dewraj and others—Thakurdas D C and H.

611-99—Bicknell M and M—Aveshabai and another vs Hajee Saboo Sidick—Takurdas D C and H.

502-98—Payne G S and M—Harridas Ruttonsey vs Ruttonsey Callianjee and others—Bhaishunker and K.

629-99—Khunderao and S—Esmail Meeya Aba Miya vs Antone Francis Fernandes.

745-98—Pestonjee R and K—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Anandrao Venayek and others—Crawford B and Co. and Craigie L and O and Little and Co.

395-99—Payne G S and M—Kikabhoy Khushall vs Charles Agnew Turner and anothers—Manshuklal D and J.

HITHERTO the controlling centre of the London Postal District, with its staff of 22,125 males and 2,375 females—24,500 altogether—has been at the northern end of the old building in St. Martin's-le-Grand. The whole of this building, however, has long been overcrowded, and some radical change has become imperative. It was announced some time ago that demolition and reconstruction has been decided on, and for some time past accommodation for the Controller's Department has been in course of preparation at Mount Pleasant. This work is now practically complete. All the fittings are in, and the migration is expected to take place somewhere about the end of April or the beginning of May. Nothing is yet settled as to the reconstruction of the building. We understand that it has been determined to wait until the transplanting of the Controller's Office has been completed. There will then be some spreading out of the remaining staff, and the effect of this will be watched before anything further is decided on.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

MARK TWAIN has two books coming out. One consists of short stories, the other of collected papers on literary and other subjects. Mr. Clemens is still in London, and is likely to remain here until these books appear, if not for part to the summer.

Mr. Archibald Colquhoun is now in Spain, but his journey this time is not more adventurous than other honeymoons. The books arising out of his journey across Asia to China, and home by India, are printed, and may be expeceted soon. The largest book is called "Overland to China"; the other Russia against England. Both, of course, deal with England and Russia in the East, and the probable events of the near future Messrs. Harper are publishing both.

The volume of speeches by Mr. Cecil Rhodes will be ready during April. The title-page is in these terms, "Cecil Rhodes: The Speeches of the Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes, 1881-1899. Edited, with a full account of his political work, by 'Vindex'." Probably this "nom de guerre" represents the friend who wrote a life of Mr. Rhodes some years back. Anyhow, we are here to get the first and only authorised collection of Mr Rhodes's speeches. These are arranged chronologically. Messrs. Chapman are the publishers.

Colonel Harvey, the president of Harper and Brothers since that firm was reconstructed, is visiting London. He is making holiday and seeking rest, but will only be here for a few weeks. The various statutory forms in connection with the reorganisation of Harper's are just being completed. Recent events have in no wise influenced the London house, and in fine the firm is getting into full swing again. There is no further news as to Appleton's, but here also the outlook, so far as London opinion goes, is regarded with every hope.

It was stated some time back that the Bishop of Ripon was writing a popular history of the Church of England. The work may be published by Mr. Murray. The Bishop seeks, in a popular way, to trace the growth of the Church of England in its relation to national life. He studies the Church as she bears the marks of national conflicts, as she reflects the moods of the nation's mind. He tries to point out the force of influences rather than the struggles of parties, and to note the way in which good has been gathered into Church and national life when mere party strife has disappeared. The volume has illustrations.

A volume on a subject having freshness and its own charm is announced by Messrs. Kegan Paul. This subject is "The Flora of the Sacred Nativity," and the writer upon it Mr. A. E. P. R. Dowling, whose signature in the same relationship has already been in the reviews. He has collected from the old-world lore of Europe its legends, and from the botanical authorities of each country those ancient dedications of trees and herbs that bear reference to the Nativity of Christ. The volume is preceded by an essay upon this sacred flora, and conducts us from the Holy Thorn of Glastonbury, which bursts into bloom at Christmas, to the Virgin's Tree in the Garden of the Repose, in Egypt.

Another volume in Macmillan's Highways and Byways Series is almost ready. It is from the pen of the Rev. Percy Dearmer and the pencil of Mr. Pennell. It deals with Normandy, to which many British tourists go, cyclists especially. But perhaps it is accurate to say that only a few of the Normandy towns are visited, while the rest of the province remains little known. This book, while doing full justice to places like Caen and Rouen, will put tourists in the way of appreciating many towns and villages that have the merit of being comparatively unspoilt. A guide-book often makes the traveller look at so much that he sees nothing; Mr. Dearmer's method is different.

A few months ago we had Mr. Kegan Paul's book of reminiscences, and not another, by a man who has also been prominent in the publishing world, is appearing. The writer is Mr. William Tinsley, whose name the mere general reader will at once link with "Tinsley's Magazine." He founded it. Mr. Tinsley has had varied knowledge of literary, theatrical, and social affairs, and his recollections fill two volumes. He published the first book of authors like Miss Braddon, Ouida, Mr. William Black, and Mr. Justin McCarthy. In those days the relationships of authors and publishers were more personal than they could be called to-day. Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall and Co., announce Mr. Tinsley's "Random Recollections."

That useful piece of library furnishing, the "Statesman's Year Book," is just being published for the current year. Many alterations in it have been made necessary by the events of the past year. The last shred of Independent Central Africa has disappeared in virtue of the Anglo-French arrangement. The British Niger region has been reorganised, and the French East African territories rearranged. Other international arrangements in Africa, America, Asia, and in the Pacific have to be recorded. The changes in the administration of Japan have led to the section on that country being almost rewritten. Altogether the year 1899, as the Year Book will show, was remarkable for the history it made.

Mr. Sarah Grand's new story will, in the first place, be published serially in the Lady's Realm. Mr. Stanley Weyman's romance, Sophia, is to appear shortly Messrs. Longman being the publishers. Mr. Henry Harland's story, The Cardinal's Snuffbox, will be brought out by Mr. Lane about the end of May. Mr. Firth Scott, whose Australian novels have had vogue, has finished a new one, which he names, Colonial Born. The scene is Queensland, the characters are purely colonial, and the story introduce mining-camp life, squatting life, and so on. Fittingly, a young Australian artist, Mr. Percy F. S. Spence, has illustrated the book, which Messrs. Sampson Low will publish. Mr. Bertram Mitford has written a story of the present South African War, and Messrs. White will publish it under the title, Aletta. Another war novel, A Fighter in Khaki, by Mr. Ralph Rodd, is being published by Mr. John Long. Next Thursday Messrs. Chatto are to publish Mr. Harold Bindloss's story of the Niger Hinterland, Ainslie's Ju-Ju. Mr. Bindloss knows the Hinterland at first hand, and has written of his experiences there.

The Poet Laureate is dedicating his new volume of verse, "Spring and Autumn in Ireland," to the Irish people. Sir Courtenay Boyle's book, "Hints on the Conduct of Business, Public and Private," will be published by Messrs. Macmillan at the beginning of the week. The Eversley Shakespeare is to be reissued, play by play, at a shilling a volume. Professor Herford's introductions and notes will be included. Messrs. Chatto are now printing the twentysixth yearly issue of "Academy Notes." With it they will also have ready their "Illustrated Catalogue, of the Paris Salon."

Fiona Macleod's volume of studies in spiritual history will be ready early in April. It comprises the essay, "The Divine Adventure," which attracted so much attention in the "Fortnightly." Much of the coming book is autobiographical. Messrs. Chapman are the publishers. Two monographs promised for the Famous Scots Series deal with interesting figures in Scottish Church history, the Erskines and Thomas Guthrie. Dr. MacEwan, of Glasgow, and Mr. Oliphant Smaton are the respective writers of the monographs. Dean Farrar's new work on the life of Christ on which he has been engaged for some years past, is now nearly for publication. It will be published by Messrs. Cassell under the title of "The Life of Lives: Fresh Studies in the Life of Christ.

One of the many enterprising magazines which show so much ingenuity in devising topics of interest, says a writer in the "Sphere," should certainly produce an article on "The Hobbies of Editors." I have no notion what may be the hobby of the editor of the *Times*. Probably Mr. Buckle is now an expert in handwriting. Mr. W. L. Courtney, of the *Daily Telegraph*, is an enthusiastic cyclist; Mr. T. A. Cook, of the *St. James's Gazette*, is keen on fencing; Sir Douglas Straight, of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is happiest, I think, in his electric launch on the Thames. Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, the editor-proprietor of the *Daily Mail*, on the other hand, prefers electricity by land. He has been within the last week or two flying across France in his very beautiful motor-carriage.

Miss Mary Johnston authoress as of "By order of the Company" is in her twenty-ninth year. She is a Virginian by birth and ancestery, though of late years she has lived in Alabama, where her father has been for years prominently identified with the construction and conduct of railroad and industrial enterprises. She has travelled much, and has always been a student. Her mother died ten years ago. Since then Miss Johnston has been the head of her father's household. She is a very busy woman, with many interests and responsibilities, and of frail health. Her writing has always been to her a recreation—a fact which must explain much of its spontaneity and freshness. Her first book was written amid the distractions of household duties, without the knowledge even of a friend or relative until it had been accepted by her publishers. It appeared unheralded and without artificial help to popularity, but it proved to be an immediate success. She is extremely diffident about her work, and has no delusions about the "mission of art," but has, as she intimates, always written for the pleasure of writing.

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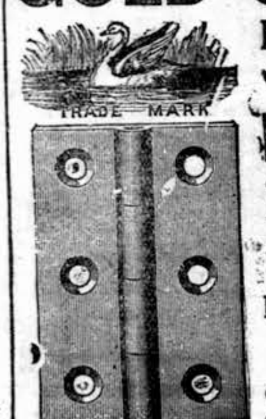

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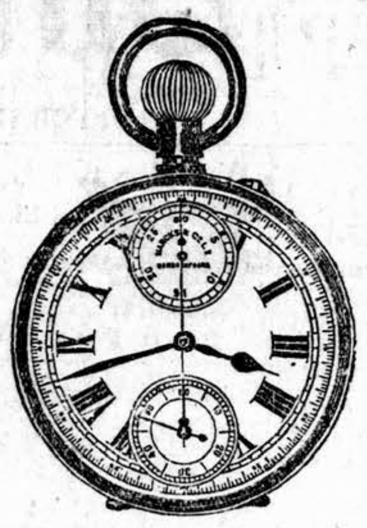
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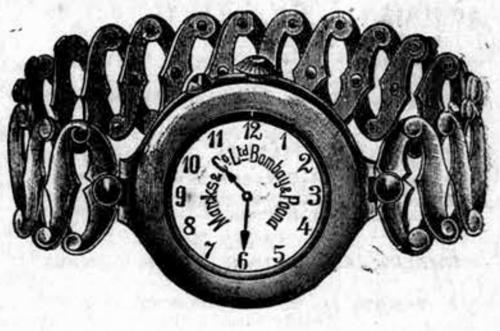
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